

THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Winter 2009

Volume 17, Number 4



A COUNTERFEIT 8 REALE POSSIBLY MADE BY NATIVE AMERICANS

Featured in this issue

- Lupia on St. Patrick Coinage
- Dickeson's Sommer Island Shilling Copy
- Great Numismatic Books and Catalogues
- A Native Counterfeit 8 Reale?
- The 15th Annual C4 Convention
- NJ Camel Head Undertypes
- 15th C4 Auction Results
- Report of the Connecticut Working Group
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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer.

Dues are \$25-regular (including 1st class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I'm writing this message at 9:34am New Year's Day 2010, as I have a hot cup of coffee and the house is quiet. Looking back on 2009, it was a great year for the hobby. C4 had four awesome newsletters, had a strong attendance at EAC in Kentucky, the ANA Summer Convention in California, the brand new Whitman Convention in Philadelphia and, of course, the C4 Convention in Boston. We also had respectable gatherings at auctions and social events throughout the year. My only disappointment for 2009 is that C4 didn't have a book published; although, published by Whitman during 2009, Dave Bowers's *Colonial Encyclopedia* has a list of contributors that looks like a who's who of C4. However, I'm aware of a number of manuscripts that are close to being complete – something for which we can all look forward.

I'm sure that our convention will be discussed later in this issue, but I would like to talk about the state of our hobby. As a specialty club, I sometimes perceive an attitude of isolation among our membership. It's too easy to put on blinders and concern ourselves with nothing that isn't colonial. This is what I want to dwell on for a while...

I've been communicating with ANA President Clifford Mishler and ANS President Roger Siboni, about the support that our national numismatic organizations give to specialty clubs. I feel that the members of specialty clubs have a duty, in turn, to support the hobby at large. Our C4 ranks are mostly composed of those that started collecting by filling holes in those blue Whitman folders. Future members will have started by collecting State Quarters and other current Federal Coinage. A strong, general hobby base is where we recruit new members into C4. Very few of us entered the hobby cold and started collecting colonials; rather, we started slow, grew, and evolved into where we are today.

It is my wish for 2010 that all of you consider joining our national organizations and subscribing to our national hobby publications (right after you've sent Charlie Rohrer your \$25 check for 2010 C4 Dues). If you give up 2 coffees a week, you can get all of the following:

ANA Membership including 12 monthly issues of The Numismatist	800-367-9723
ANS Membership including 3 issues a year of the ANS Magazine	212-571-4470
CNL Subscription (also an ANS Publication)	212-571-4470
Coin World Subscription consists of 52 weekly issues	800-253-4555
Numismatic News Subscription consists of 52 weekly Issues	386-246-3422

Now, if you take advantage of the above services for a year, I'm sure your life and hobby will have been enriched far more than the two cups of coffee a week! You can Google them for more information, but I provided phone numbers to make it easy for you – just call with a credit card number. It can't be any easier to subscribe/join! Besides general hobby articles, the above also have some wonderful articles on colonial numismatics too.

We need to support the entire hobby to ensure we have future collectors that will find out how awesome collecting and studying colonial coins can be. Thinking of which, I have been in communication with ANA personnel – the Summer ANA Convention in Boston will be the perfect opportunity for C4 to get actively involved in supporting the hobby and promoting colonial numismatics through exhibits and educational presentations. Plan to attend and participate. More in the next C4N...

Happy New Year!
Ray Williams

SOURCE FOR THE DESIGN OF DICKESON COPY OF SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING (Jeff Lipsky)

The look of the Dickeson copy of the Sommer Islands shilling (Figure 1) is well known to most serious colonial collectors. It is not deceptive to today's collectors and is quite different in appearance to the actual item (Figure 2, picturing a genuine small sails shilling).



Figure 1. Sommer Islands Shilling – Dickeson Copy (Kenny-1; W-15410)



Figure 2. Sommer Islands Shilling, Small Sail Variety.

Sportack, in his article "The Myths and Mysteries of the Somers' Islands Hogge Money," calls Dickeson's copies "Fantasy Pieces" and goes on to say "he took the liberty of altering certain reverse features."¹ He goes on to say these replicas were struck in the 1850's.² Bower's dates these Dickeson copies to 1859 and mentions they are "hardly apt to deceive anyone with even a modest knowledge of numismatics."³

Crosby describes the Sommer Islands shilling and mentions there are only two known, with the second only recently found and now in his possession.⁴ Crosby in the plates in the back of the book shows a picture of a real Sommer Islands shilling and a Dickeson copy.⁵ Thus, in 1875 only two Sommers Island shillings were known, one being recently found, suggesting that only one would have been known in the 1850's when Dickeson had his copies made.

This leaves the question: where did Dickeson see or get an image or illustration of a Sommer Islands shilling to copy?

The first known illustration of a Sommer Islands shilling is from Thomas Snelling in "A View of the Coins of the East India Company and the West India Colonies" (Figure 3).⁶ It is also described on page 829 of the work and Snelling states "we have never seen any other than this single piece, which is in the collection of Mr. Hollis."⁷ In 1780 the *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis* was published including an illustration of Mr. Hollis's Sommer Islands shilling (Figure 4).⁸ It also describes the coin on page 829 of the work.⁹

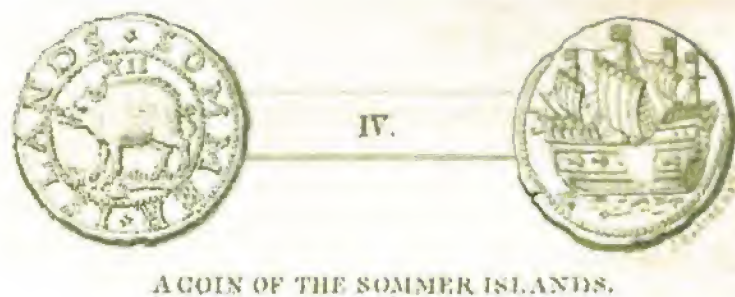


Figure 3

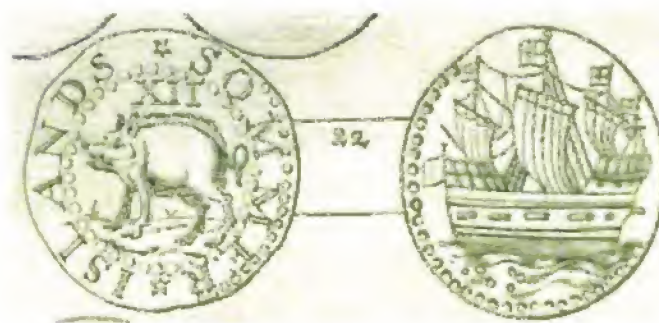


Figure 4

The Rev. Rogers Ruding in his *Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies*, 2nd edition, 1817, also quotes from the Hollis's memoirs¹⁰ and illustrates it (Figure 5).¹¹



Figure 5

In the 1850's there was still only one Sommer Islands shilling known. It is unlikely Dickeson would have had direct access to it. However, he very likely would have had access to the works of Snelling and/or Ruding. As we can see, the obverse Hog side of the Dickeson coin is a close copy of the Ruding illustration. The reverse is also fairly close to the illustration in Ruding.

So, far from being a fantasy, it would appear the Dickeson copy of the Sommer Islands shilling is a close copy to what may have been the only authoritative source for a representation of the shilling Dickeson had available.

Ironically, even to this day there are copies of the Sommer Islands shilling being made showing a smoke plume from one porthole and other inaccuracies derived from the Dickeson copy.¹²

ENDNOTES

¹ Mark A. Sportack "The Myth and Mysteries of Somers' Islands Hogge Money" in *Money of the Caribbean*, The American Numismatic Society 2006 p.84.

² *Ibid.* p.85.

³ Q. David Bowers, *Colonial and Early American Coins*, Whitman Publishing L.L.C. p 305.

⁴ Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America*, Quarterman Publications Inc. 1974, reprint of the original 1875 edition, p. 17.

⁵ *Ibid.* plate 1.

- ⁶ Thomas Snelling, article in: *A view of the silver coin and coinage of England*, London, 1762, plate 4, opposite p.40.
- ⁷ *Ibid.* p.35.
- ⁸ Francis Blackburne, *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*, printed privately, London 1780 towards the back of volume II, no page number.
- ⁹ *Ibid.* p. 829.
- ¹⁰ Rev Rogers Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Britain and Its Dependencies*, second edition, Vol III, London, 1817, p.494.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.* Vol IV, supplement part II, plate VII.
- ¹² I would like to thank the Kenneth Spencer Research Library at the University of Kansas for providing assistance in using some of the source materials in this article and to Roger Siboni for the illustration of the real small sails shilling in his collection (ex 1914 ANS Plate Coin, Granberg, Laird Park).

Photo Credits: Figure 1, Stack's. Figure 2, Neil Rothschild.

CONNECTICUT WORKING GROUP – C4 CONVENTION (Randy Clark)



Friday night at C4's state coinage symposium gave the Connecticut Working Group a chance to summarize some of the year's activities. One new variety, a 1786 dated 4.3-H.2, was designated in 2009, bringing the total known varieties up to 353 (uniquely Connecticut types) and 359 (adding mules with Vermont coppers and counterfeit halfpence).

This discovery coin was reviewed in detail by the group in an after hours session (thanks to Ray William's video skills), along with several rare 1786 4.1-C and 1786 5.7-G. Thanks to those who brought great coins to view. It was also nice to see the New Jersey working group study Connecticut coppers as host coins for their overstrikes.

One particularly late after hours session on Saturday night was dedicated to a certain ghost coin (a low grade but possibly rare 1787 variety). In the wee morning hours, the group was still not united on its identity and the mystery coin set aside for some rest. The following week found it to be a more common 1787 type, but it was fun to watch the group working on it.

There is still much work to be done on the Connecticut series to research die evolutions and reuse, biographies, mint logistics and economics, etc. There are publications known to be in writing from several authors. Thanks go out to those that have taken the time to publish on the series in 2009, and plan to do so in 2010.

THE TWO ST. PATRICK COINAGES: THE SMALLER c. 1646-1660 AND THE LARGER c. 1688 (John N. Lupia III)

Before publishing *Whitman's Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, I spoke to Dave Bowers by phone and corresponded in a flurry of emails suggesting he move back the date of the St. Patrick coinage to 1646-1660, which he did. I also suggested the larger pieces were more probably minted in the second half of the 1680's. This latter suggestion was ignored. I also told him both the large and small coppers were halfpence and that there never was one minted or issued as a farthing. This too was ignored. Certainly time constraints and the difficulty, impracticality, and perhaps, impossibility of re-editing a manuscript near press time were the causes for these suggestions not finding their way into the published edition.

The purpose of this article is to introduce the numismatist and historian to documentation that relates to the St. Patrick coinage heretofore unpublished, which sheds light on the aforementioned suggestions made to Dave Bowers.

The earliest known illustration of a St. Patrick copper was made in 1681 by Thomas Dingley (d. 1695). Dingley, erroneously referred to as Dineley and sometimes misspelled as Dinely, was the son of Thomas Dingley.¹ In 1681 he traveled through Ireland and wrote a 328-page manuscript with numerous pen-and-ink illustrations that found its way into the possession of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Stanford Court, Worcester, England and which was later published in series by Evelyn Philip Shirley in *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society* from 1856-1867 with a reprint in one volume published in 1870.

Dingley's manuscript containing the earliest known illustration of a St. Patrick copper is titled, *Observations in a voyage through the kingdom of Ireland: being a collection of several monuments, inscriptions, draughts of towns, castles, &c. / By Thomas Dineley (or Dingley), Gent. in the year 1681*, which was published by Shirley as mentioned above in one of the series of *Extracts*, appearing in *The Journal of the Kilkenny*. The passage with the illustration of a St. Patrick halfpenny is cited below. However, before we read that text it should be first understood that the illustration was never published, but only a bracketed reference to another well-known later work by James Simon, *An Essay Towards An Historical Account of Irish Coins, and of the Currency of Foreign Monies in Ireland*. (Dublin, 1749) that contained a similar illustration so that the reader would know which of the two size coins was known and drawn by Dingley.

The copper halfe pence made for the ready change of this nation were after this manner [here follows in the original a pen-and-ink sketch of the obverse and reverse of the coin now known as "St. Patrick Halfpenny:" See Simon Plate VII., Fig. 142], but called in this A^o 1681 and in the place of the half penney sett forth,

with his Ma^{ties} head on y^e one side and a harp on the other, with the inscripcon of y^e English half penny.²

The above extract from the Dingley manuscript, as I have already said, has in the original a pen-and-ink illustration of the smaller copper St. Patrick halfpence. Another smaller St. Patrick halfpence later on illustrated by Simon, Plate VII., Fig. 142, here shown (See Figure 1) is referenced in Shirley's *Extracts*, in lieu of Dingley's drawing. Shirley makes the bracketed citation to Simon, Plate VII., Fig. 142 and to our dismay does not publish Dingley's drawing but merely references it to Simon's illustration of the same type of coin for the economy of space in the *The Journal of the Kilkenny*.



Figure 1. Snelling Plate 7

The St. Patrick copper halfpenny Dingley speaks about is the smaller piece with the inscription QUIESCAT PLEBS as illustrated by Simon, Plate VII., Fig. 142. In this cited passage Dingley refers to the smaller St. Patrick copper halfpenny made for the ready change of Ireland and by an Act of 1681 [i.e., 1680] these copper halfpence were called in and the new coinage of Charles II of 1680 replaced them. The new coin of Charles II is also not illustrated and it too is given reference in a footnote, once again to Simon, Plate VII, fig. 144 (See Figure 1). The Tynwald Act of 24th June 1679 corroborates Dingley's report about this new copper issue of Charles II illustrated in Simon, Plate VII, fig. 144, since the Patrick Halfpence and other coins listed were no longer to pass on the Isle of Man after January 1. The depreciation of the smaller St. Patrick halfpence is also noted by Randle Holme, who tells us that in the 1680's that the smaller St. Patrick halfpence was depreciated and valued as a farthing.³

It was soon after the smaller St. Patrick halfpence were depreciated and called in that Mark Newby collected a hoard of them and planned to double his money issuing them as halfpence in West Jersey in 1682. The public notice published in *The Loyal Impartial Mercury or News both Forreign and Domestick*, Tuesday, October 3 to Fryday October 6, 1682, confirms this notion. [Front page column 2]:

From Bristol They write that another Ship is fitting out for Pensylvania on board which 40 Quakers together with their families will imbarq; and amongst other things tis said they carry over with them 300 pounds-worth of Half-pence, and Farthings which in that Colony go currant for twice their value and 'tis added that some discontented Presbyterians will Likewise accompany them.

The farthings were certainly the smaller St. Patrick copper halfpence, which by that date were devalued to farthings in England. The halfpence cited in this notice were most probably the new issue of Charles II minted in 1680. We have no way of knowing how many pounds of each type of coin were aboard the vessel. Nevertheless, if it were half for each then 150 pounds of St. Patrick smaller copper halfpence were brought. If this estimate is correct we still have no sure method of calculating how many pieces were brought since weights vary from 40 to 140 grains. Studying the known weight of 127 specimens the average is 87.22 grains.⁴ If this average is near standard then at least 12,000 coins were brought in that shipment.

Dingley never knew the large variety St. Patrick copper with the inscription ECCE GREX as in Simon, Plate VII, fig. 141 (see Figure 1). Moreover, Randle Holme, who, in 1688, made a description of the St. Patrick halfpenny, like Dingley, only refers to the QUIESCAT PLEBS smaller variety and he too appears ignorant of the larger ECCE GREX type.⁵ Holme makes it clear that the smaller copper was issued as a halfpenny but after 1680 was depreciated as a farthing as old tenor. Hence, both small and large copper St. Patrick's are halfpence, though the smaller one that had been previously issued continued in circulation after being recalled and devalued or depreciated as an old tenor farthing. Consequently, there is no St. Patrick coinage issued as a farthing but only the smaller piece that was later depreciated as such.

It is this smaller QUIESCAT PLEBS copper coin that appears in the literature and documentation exclusively until the late 1690's. This opens the question of when the larger copper ECCE GREX coinage was minted and issued since silence about this coinage is first broken in 1697. The fact that both small and large St. Patrick coppers are halfpence suggests in itself that they were minted at two different periods of time when their intrinsic copper weight would have been suitable for their respective period. Comparing the official Standard English halfpenny in 1672 of 175 grains to the smaller St. Patrick halfpenny of 87 to 89 grains indicates an earlier period by decades for its mintage.⁶ One must keep in mind that the exchange rate between Ireland and England was not on par. "A proclamation of 6 April 1637 sought to abolish the difference, but it is clear that within five years, and probably much sooner, coin in Ireland was again valued in excess of its sterling value."⁷ As a point of illustration between the differences of halfpence between England and Ireland, Simon, Plate VII, fig. 145 (See Figure 1) illustrates a penny from Kinsale dated 1672 about the same size as the smaller St. Patrick halfpenny. This new coin of 1672 gives us a *terminus ante quem* for the final minting of the smaller St. Patrick halfpenny since it had to be earlier being the same size and half the value. Holme gives us a more accurate *terminus ante quem* of April 1660 since he tells us the smaller St. Patrick coinage was made in the time of Charles II, Exile.

Charles I had pattern halfpenny pieces designed and struck in silver by Nicolas Briot (c. 1579-1646), sometime prior to 1646. These silver halfpence were experimental in nature since a halfpenny in silver would in itself produce a coin too small for circulation. These were fourrees with an inner core and silver-plated to make them large enough for practical exchange in commerce.⁸ One of these two trial pieces bears a striking resemblance to the image of Charles I portrayed as King David on the St. Patrick coinage (Peck 362), making him appear as an ancient king like the Roman emperors or King David (See Figure 2). Breen, who immediately recognized the resemblance of Charles I to that of the St. Patrick coinage, was among the first to connect it to this particular portrait.⁹ The resemblance is certainly there and striking, not only in the facial features and beard, but in the face in profile facing left and wearing the Crown Regal with five points. Charles I was looking to create a halfpenny and we know that he abandoned the idea of minting them in silver and that he finally decided on copper in the St. Patrick halfpenny probably no earlier than 1646.



Figure 2. Peck 362

Frazer was the first to associate Briot with the smaller St. Patrick coinage in the technology of striking coins in a collar, the style of lettering, the design of the harp and the *relievo schiacciata* or shallow relief of the design, something typical of Italian and French engravers.¹⁰ As we have seen Breen also follows Frazer on the attribution. "I ought to state that David Ramadge, described in State Papers as 'Briot's Servant,' has the credit of making the 'tools' for Briot. He is called an 'Irish Blacksmith,' and appears to have executed the mechanical portion of Briot's work; therefore, in attributing this coinage to Briot, it is possible that this 'Blacksmith,' Ramadge, took part in its execution."¹¹ Frazer, therefore, attributes the smaller St. Patrick coinage to the *atelier* of Briot recognizing the necessity of other hands in the tooling, die sinking, and technical aspects of the minting production. This would have been Briot's final coinage for Charles I up to his death in 1646, and perhaps left unfinished at that early date. The death of Briot did not halt the production of the coinage but may have only slowed things down until a new engraver to the mint was employed.

The coinage was probably proposed and preliminary work begun in 1646 and used officially for the coinage from the Paris conference of 1647. There was a meeting with members of the Confederate Supreme Council [MacCarthy, and Geoffrey Browne]

and Royalists [Touchet, Butler, et alia, and Queen Henrietta Maria and Charles II, Prince of Wales], while they were at Paris.¹² The St. Patrick coinage is clearly the coinage *par excellence* that embodies the ambitious plan of the Paris conference and intended as the coin of Charles II leading an allied army of Royalists and Confederates in a campaign to retake Dublin and defeat Parliament there and then march into England.

A possible corroboration of this hypothetical account is found in the claim of widow Briot. "So soon as Cromwell died, the widow of Briot made a claim for £2806 stated to be due to her. We do not know the particulars of her claim. Evidently she demanded compensation for something she did not dare to ask for so long as Cromwell ruled."¹³ On the death of Briot the work on the coinage would have been continued by David Ramage (or Ramadge), but an engraver to the mint was required for the completion of the coin and its manufacture. "Blondeau asserts that he made Briot's 'Brasse Counters.' These 'Floreat Rex' coins might be fairly described as such. The statement was put forward by Blondeau in his petition to obtain the office of engraver to the mint on Briot's death to disparage Ramadge."¹⁴ Since we know the smaller St. Patrick coins are not brass counters but copper halfpence with brass splasers, Pierre Blondeau is not referring to them but to something else. Crosby tells us that Blondeau made designs that were beautifully executed by Ramage.¹⁵ Frazer might be correct when he sees the design by Briot and not Blondeau, but executed by Ramage. If he were involved, Blondeau would have come on the scene then mainly to supervise the technical production using Briot's designs, tools, dies, collar and press. It was probably these and her husband's final payment that widow Briot petitioned the payment of £2806.

It is tenable that in 1647 the designs and dies for the St. Patrick coinage were not only completed but the coins made. His contemporaries independently and frequently drew the parallel between Charles I to that of King David. Perhaps the most striking and relevant is that found in the frontispiece of the 1647 edition of Marquese Virgilio Malvezzi's, *Il Davide perseguitato or David persecuted*.¹⁶ (See Figure 3) There we find: "King Charles as David, seated, playing a harp. A Divine Hand from the clouds holds a shield on which is written, The Lord is my Shield. In the margin: Touch not my Anointed, And do my Prophets no harm. Psal: 105.15. Signed: W. Marshall sculpsit."¹⁷

Although the subject is the same as the reverse of the St. Patrick series, the design of Marshall's engraving is completely dissimilar (see Figure 4). Charles I seated on a chair in front of a hanging drape facing the viewer playing a small low-headed triangular frame-harp held on his right. The volute-headed fore-pillar harp is unlike that found on the St. Patrick coinage. Looming in the background is an alarming band of menacing soldiers gesticulating wildly to which the ominous legend on the shield must refer as well as the citation from Psalm 105:15 *bas-de-page*.

William Marshall (fl. 1617-1650) engraved this frontispiece after an original produced by an unidentified artist, perhaps Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-1677),¹⁸ a



Figure 3. Malvezzi's *David persecuted*.

Bohemian engraver from Prague, for Dr. John Gauden (1605-1662), an Anglican clergyman, for the king's book *Eikon Basilike* (1648).¹⁹ Although Hollar may have made a similar image, the original was probably made by Briot for the St. Patrick coinage. In that portrait of Charles I by Marshall the design is compellingly similar to that found on the reverse of the St. Patrick pieces, but reversed in direction. J. Phinn amended this in a later engraving as it appears in the 1766 edition (see Figure 5). Between the St. Patrick's and the book's engraving widely circulating this image of the saintly king appealing almost with pity to his subjects was etched on peoples' memories. Fortunately, we find "a number of paintings based on the *Eikon* frontispiece were sent to local authorities for display in prominent places. The inscription under the one at Cambridge was 'Lord, remember David and all his troubles.'²⁰



Figure 4. Marshall's Frontispiece for *Eikon Basilike*



Figure 5. Phinn's Engraving of David

Clearly, from these facts we can see that the smaller St. Patrick coinage was first minted and issued sometime between 1646 and 1647 while Charles I was held prisoner at Oxford by the Parliament and his son Charles II, Prince of Wales was in exile at Paris. The legends FLOREAT REX and QUIESCAT PLEBS together with the iconography of Charles I depicted as King David playing the harp signified his government would unite the people of Ireland in peace. Just as King David played the harp to quiet and calm the anxious mind of King Saul this iconography was transferred with propriety to King Charles I here seen soothing the disquiet of the people of Ireland engaged in riotous Civil War. After Civil War broke out in England with Parliament seizing control Charles I knew his only hope was to unite the Confederates and Royalists to vanquish his captors. The iconography of the smaller St. Patrick coinage clearly expresses these sentiments and as currency would help remind both parties of their duty toward him as king and the only visible means for them to secure peace for themselves and their countries.

The small St. Patrick coinage (c. 1646-1660) we know was depreciated to a farthing beginning in 1680, and sometime soon afterwards Mark Newby amassed a sufficient quantity of them to double his money in West Jersey. The archaeological record provided by metal detectorists suggests that the smaller planchet St. Patrick halfpence were the one monetized in West Jersey in 1682. This evidence together with Dingley and Holme being silent on the large St. Patrick coinage ECCE GREX suggests they were coined about the time of the latter writer in 1688 and probably only circulated in Ireland unbeknownst to him.

Besides the copper St. Patrick halfpenny Dingley also knew of the issue in silver.

The common people and servants also, demand their Patrick's groat of their masters, which they goe expressly to town, though half a dozen miles off, to spend, where sometimes it amounts to a piece of 8 or cobb a piece, and very few of the zealous are found sober at night.²¹

From this passage we learn the Irish called the silver St. Patrick piece a groat and that in the inns of the towns they were sometimes reckoned as a piece of 8 or cobb. Simon mistakenly believed the silver pieces were coined as shillings, not medals as Evelyn suggests.²² However, contra Simon, Evelyn says, "I think, Irish coin (See Figure 6)."²³ Apparently the St. Patrick piece illustrated by Evelyn was a St. Patrick's silver groat, which is most likely why he classified it under medals. Therefore, the smaller St. Patrick coinage in copper and silver are the oldest of the coinage in this series, while the larger copper pieces date to a later period most probably no later than the Revolution of 1688.

Writers of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries mistakenly thought that the first mention of the larger St. Patrick halfpenny was made by James Ware, *The Antiquities and History of Ireland* (1654). Robert Cane is the first known writer to observe that the plate showing the St. Patrick coinage and the commentary were

together with the next, seem to have relation to *Ireland*.



LXIV.

Where a Crown'd King is (as we picture *David*) playing on the *Harp*, over which the Crown of *England*.

FLOREAT. REX.

Reverse,

A Mitred Bishop (or *St. Patrick*) holding a double Cross, and standing between a *Church* and a *Serpent*, which he seems to drive away.

QVIESCAT. PLEBS. is, I think *Irish Coin*.

Figure 6. Evelyn's Silver St. Patrick

not that of Ware but of a later editor Walter Harris.²⁴ Smith writing three years later in response to Cane corroborated this error.²⁵ The error of thinking the Harris edition of Ware contained exclusively the writings and plates of Sir James Ware lead writers to believe that both the small and large St. Patrick coinage must have dated sometime prior to 1654. The first known mention of the larger ECCE GREX copper is made by John Sharp (1645-1714), Archbishop of York, in his manuscript of 111 leaves: *English Coins and Their History*.²⁶ Although this manuscript is dated 1697 it apparently was written no later than 1696 since the whole of it was known to William Nicholson before he drafted his manuscript of *The English Historical library* (1669-1699). The third part of Nicholson's work published in 1699 contains a chapter on coins repeating Sharp's observations concerning the ECCE GREX coinage. This reference to the larger ECCE GREX coinage is followed in 1712 by Ralph Thoresby, *Ducatus leodiensis: or, The topography of the ancient and populous towns and parish of Leedes, and parts adjacent, in the West-Riding of the county of York*. Thoresby, speaking about the two different size pieces says exactly what Sharp and Nicholson said: "the larger have St. Patrick in his Episcopal Habit, with the Crosier and Staff, preaching to the People, ECCE. GREX. Behind him is a Shield with IIII. and II."²⁷ Prior to 1696 no document so far has surfaced that bears evidence to the larger St. Patrick coppers with the inscription ECCE GREX.

It is during the first quarter of the 18th century that the larger St. Patrick halfpenny becomes well documented and discussed. In his third letter "To the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom of Ireland," dated August 25, 1724, Jonathan Swift, for example, compared Wood's halfpence of 120 grains to the 1680 Irish halfpence of 110 grains, noting that the larger copper St. Patrick halfpence is larger than these two:

As to what is alleged, that "these halfpence far exceed the like coinage for Ireland in the reigns of His Majesty's predecessors;" there cannot well be a more exceptionable way of arguing: Although the fact were true, which however is altogether mistaken; not by any fault in the Committee, but by the fraud and imposition of Wood, who certainly produced the worst patterns he could find, such as were coined in small numbers by permissions to private men, as butchers' halfpence, black dogs and the like, or perhaps the small St. Patrick's coin which passes for a farthing, or at best some of the smallest raps of the latest kind. For I have now by me some halfpence coined in the year 1680 by virtue of the patent granted to my Lord Dartmouth, which was renewed to Knox, and they are heavier by a ninth part than those of Wood, and in much better metal. And the great St. Patrick's halfpenny is yet larger than either.²⁸

This passage clearly states both St. Patrick's are halfpence since, "the great St. Patrick's halfpenny is yet larger than either" comparing Wood's halfpenny to both St. Patrick's though the smaller coin passes for a farthing. This assertion is supported by the citations we have seen by the Act of Tynwald of 1679, Dingley in 1681, and Holme in 1688. However, numismatic writers like Newman assumed Swift created confusion about the two sizes of St. Patrick's halfpence due to his "customary style in a tirade is full of redundancy and he was obviously referring only to the great St. Patrick piece as the halfpenny rather than indicating that coins of both sizes were halfpennies."²⁹

Charles II's halfpenny of 1680 borrows the harp design from the earlier smaller St. Patrick coinage (c. 1646-1660) as seen in Simon, Plate VII, fig. 144 (See Figure 1). His brother James II does the same also illustrated in Simon, Plate VII, fig. 146 (See Figure 1). These facts appear to suggest that the larger planchet St. Patrick coppers were minted sometime when King James II was recognized as the king of Ireland from February 6, 1685 to December 11, 1688, and that they circulated exclusively in Ireland. James II, the last Catholic king to reign, who would have used the iconography of his father Charles I depicted on the earlier smaller St. Patrick halfpence, probably issued the larger St. Patrick coinage when he was faced with similar circumstances as his father. As we already have seen the corroboration of this view is self-evident in the writings of both Dingley in 1681 and Randle Holme in 1688 who are silent about the ECCE GREX larger halfpenny, and Holme does not know of it circulating in England by that late date.

By serendipitous chance a hoard of the large St. Patrick's were discovered on a farm in Ireland in 1862 that lends support to the coinage occurring during the reign of James II. The following is a notice that was published about this hoard:

Mr. Prim reported the recent discovery, on the townland of Lacken, in the parish of Ullard, near Graigue, of a leather purse, containing fifty-eight halfpence of the so-called "St. Patrick's money," and four halfpence of Charles II. ; the former in excellent preservation ; the latter much worn. They were found on the farm of Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Milltown, by workmen digging about a large boulder stone. The leather purse mouldered away almost immediately on being exposed to the air. The chief interest in noticing this "find" was the circumstance of the two descriptions of coin being found together. The late Dr. Cane, in a paper read at one of the early meetings of the Society, had endeavoured to prove that the "St. Patrick's money" was coined for and issued by the Confederate Catholics. Dr. Aquilla Smith, however, had contradicted this proposition, showing reason to suppose that the issue of "St. Patrick's money" must have taken place after the Restoration of Charles II. This "find" would tend to corroborate Dr. Smith's view, seeing that, whilst the St. Patrick halfpence were quite fresh and unworn, the accompanying halfpence of Charles II—which we know were not struck till late in his reign—had obviously been long in use.³⁰

The large St. Patrick's "were quite fresh and unworn" in an "excellent preservation" while the halfpence of Charles II, "which we know were not struck till late in his reign—had obviously been long in use." The halfpence of Charles II were either those struck 1675 or 1679 with the Britannia reverse, or the Irish halfpence of 1680 with the harp reverse. Since these four halfpence were "much worn" the date of 1688 for the large St. Patrick's finds agree with these supposed facts. The supposition is that the leather purse contained current specie when it was buried on the farm. It seems rather unlikely that fifty-eight older halfpence that "were quite fresh and unworn" would have been kept in the leather purse with "much worn" halfpence; however, there is always the possibility that it was the case. If the contents of this leather purse were typical for the date when it was buried then it is abundantly clear that the large St. Patrick halfpence date some years after the 1675, 1679, or 1680 halfpence of Charles II.

When considering the date of 1688 for the large St. Patrick halfpence one wonders if it represents the celebration by the Catholic King James II of the Cathedral restored to the Catholic Church that year. If this is the case, which it seems most probably to be, then these halfpence were commemorative coinage, and the silver varieties were half-crowns. They would have been minted 1688 to 1690 prior to the defeat at the Battle of the Boyne.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Leslie Stephen and Sydney Lee, eds., *Dictionary of National Biography* (New York : Macmillan Co., 1908) Vol. 5 : 999.
- ² Evelyn Philip Shirley, "Extracts From the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esquire, Giving Some Account of His Visit To Ireland in the Reign of Charles II," *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II, new series (1858-1859) : 56. Misquoted, misinterpreted, incorrectly cited and not referenced to Shirley's *Extracts* by Michael J. Hodder, "The Saint Patrick Copper Token Coinage. A Re-evaluation of the Evidence," *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 27, No. 3, November, (1987) : 1016.

- ³ John N. Lupia III, "At Least One Million Patricks," *The C4 Newsletter*, Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter (2007): 15-18.
- ⁴ Lindsay calculated the weight of the smaller St. Patrick to be 86 to 89 grains well within the average I found among 127 specimens. See James Lindsay, *A View to the Coinage of Ireland* (Cork, 1839) : 99. See also Philip L. Mossman, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation* (New York : ANS, 1993) : 126-130, especially 126 and n. 105.
- ⁵ John N. Lupia III, *ibid.*
- ⁶ cf. Mossman, 126 Table 13.
- ⁷ John J. McCusker, *Money & Exchange In Europe & American 1600-1775* (Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press, 1992) : 34.
- ⁸ C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958* (London : Trustees of the British Museum) : 86-87.
- ⁹ Breen, Walter, "Comment on St. Patrick Halfpence and Farthings," (TN-7) *The Colonial Newsletter*, Volume 7, No. 2, April, Serial No. 22 (1968) : 215.
- ¹⁰ William Frazer, "On The Irish 'St. Patrick or "Floreat Rex" Coinage, Subsequently Circulated in New Jersey By Mark Newbie : With Reasons For Connecting It With Lord Glamorgan's Attempts to Levy Troops In Ireland For Charles I," *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Fourth Quarter (1895) : 344.
- ¹¹ William Frazer, *ibid.*, 344.
- ¹² Corish, Patrick J., "Ormond, Rinuccini and the Confederates, 1645-9," in Theodore William Moody, Francis X. Martin, Francis John Byrne, eds., *Early Modern Ireland 1534-1691* (Oxford University Press, 1976) : 327-331. See also John Jeremiah Cronin, *The Irish Royalist Elite of Charles II in Exile, c. 1649-1660*. PhD dissertation European University Institute, Florence (2007) : 44, and n. 81.
- ¹³ William Frazer, *ibid.*, 347.
- ¹⁴ William Frazer, *op. cit.*, 344.
- ¹⁵ Sylvester Sage Crosby, *The Early Coins of America*, (Boston, 1875) : 70.
- ¹⁶ Malvezzi, Virgilio, marchese, 1595-1653. *Il Davide perseguitato or David persecuted / vvritten in Italian by the Marquesse Virgilio Malvezzi ; and done into English by Robert Ashley, Gent.* (London: Printed for Humphrey Moseley ..., 1647). The engraving of Charles I is dated 1648 in the 1650 edition. The First edition: (London : Printed by Iohn Haviland for Thomas Knight, and are to be sold by Thomas Alchorn, at the green Dragon in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1637). The first edition, which I have not examined, does not appear to have the engraving. The depiction of David as Charles the first is pointed out by Radzinowicz, *op. cit.*, 227, n. 6.
- ¹⁷ Norton, Michael and Margery Corbett, *Engraving in England in the Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries a descriptive catalogue with introductions. Part III -- The Reign of Charles I with 466 illustrations compiled from the notes of the late A. M. Hind.* (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1964). Cite: Marshall 202, p. 171. I wish to thank John P. Chalmers for pointing out and making this source accessible to me.
- ¹⁸ Hollar illustrated books previously with his engravings for Henry Hammond (1605-1660), Richard Bernard (1568-1641), Giovanni Diodati (1576-1649), Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Henry Holland

- (1583-1650?), and Martin Zeiller (1589-1661). In 1647 Hollar had published a book on naval drafting. See Hollar, Wenceslaus, *Navium variae figuræ et formæ a Wenceslao Hollar : in diuersis locis ad uiuum de linealæ & aquaforti æri insculptæ, & 1647*. (London, n.d.) Most plates signed and dated 1647.
- ¹⁹ See Lana Cable, "Milton's Iconoclastic Truth," in David Lowenstein and James Grantham Turner, eds., *Politics, Poetics and Hermeneutics in Milton's Prose*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990): 151.
- ²⁰ Potter, Lois, *Secret Rites and Secret Writings: Royalists Literature 1641-1660*. (Cambridge; Cambridge University Press, 1989):160-1.
- ²¹ Evelyn Philip Shirley, Extracts From the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esquire, Giving Some Account of His Visit To Ireland in the Reign of Charles II," *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I, new series, Part I (1856) : 183. Republished by Nathaniel Colgan, "The Shamrock in Literature : A Critical Chronology," *Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Part III. Third Quarter. And Part IV. Fourth Quarter. (1896) : 211-26, especially 349.
- ²² James Simon, *An Essay Towards An Historical Account of Irish Coins, and of the Currency of Foreign Monies in Ireland*. (Dublin, 1749) : 48.
- ²³ See also John Evelyn, *Numismata, A Discourse of Medals, Ancient and Modern &c*. (London : Printed for Benj. Tooke, 1697) : 133 and plate lxiv.
- ²⁴ Robert Cane, "On the Ormonde Coin and Confederate Money," *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, Part III (1851): 450: See Sir James Ware, (1594-1666), *The Antiquities and History of Ireland* (Dublin, Printed for R. Bell, 1745) 2nd Edition, 1745, Volume I, page 203, Plate III, fig. 29; Volume II, page 219.
- ²⁵ Aquilla Smith, "On the copper coin commonly called St. Patrick's," *Proceeding and Transactions of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society* Volume II, (1854-1855): 69,71, 76.
- ²⁶ Manuscript GB0096 MS66, State House Library, University of London. The British Library, London, holds a copy of the manuscript Ref: Harl. MS 4119. The manuscript, excluding the final chapter, was printed in John Nichols, *Bibliotheca topographica Britannica*, Volume VI (London : printed by and for John Nichols, 1780-1800).
- ²⁷ Thoresby, *Ducatus leodiensis* (1712) : 482-483.
- ²⁸ *The Hibernian Patriot: Being a Collection of the Drapier's Lettersw to the People of Ireland, Concerning Mr. Wood's Brass Half-Pence. Together With Considerations On the Attempts Made to Pass that Coin. And Reasons For the People of Ireland's Refusing It*. (London, 1730): 82-83. See also: Temple Scott, ed., *The Prose of Jonathan Swift, D.D.*, Volume VI: The Drapier's Letters. (London: George Bell & Son, 1903): 70.
- ²⁹ Newman, Eric P., "A Snake Breeds A St. Patrick Farthing," *The Numismatist*, Vol.76, No. 5, May (1963): 620.
- ³⁰ *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol IV* (1862-1863): 97.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From a Reader: I thoroughly enjoyed the article about St. Patrick coinage written by Messrs. Orosz and Augsburg in the last *C4 Newsletter*. However, there is one error I'd like to point out: on page 6, they indicate that, with respect to known numbers of varieties "about 30 for halfpence and 250 for farthings. . .". Whereas the jury is still out on the number of farthings, the number of halfpence has been known to be nine for some time. This same error was made by Will Nipper, apparently their source for the information, in his "Old and New Takes on the St. Patrick Coinage" that appeared in *Newby's St. Patrick Coinage*.

From Dick August: I would like to put a short blurb in about the book *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket* by Will Nipper. I highly recommend this book to all C4 members because it ties the history and politics of the American colonial times to all the circulating coins and currency of the colonies. Coins struck in the colonies represent only a small fraction of the coins that actually circulated in the colonies. I think this fact is often overlooked, and Will Nipper has written the best book I have ever read which incorporates foreign coins used in the colonies with those coins struck in the colonies. The book can be bought from Bowmanstone Press, 1040 Autumnwood Drive, Conway, Arkansas 72034 (phone 501-514-0785), cost \$58.95 plus \$6.05 S & H for \$65 total.

From John Lupia: The account of a discovery of a colonial New Jersey cent by John W. Haseltine, from *The Numismatist*, Volume XXI, October-November (1908), page 324:

The unique New Jersey Washington cent was brought into my store in a bag with about one thousand other copper pieces covered with grease and dirt. They were accumulated in a small grocery store kept by an old woman who was so suspicious that she would not get what they were worth that every coin I looked at carefully she quietly slipped in her pocket after I laid it down. Realizing at that rate I would get nothing I examined, I merely counted them—(noticing the New Jersey cent but not daring to examine it to see if it was copper or lead) and as most of the pieces were common United States Colonials and foreign coins I obtained them at two cents each. After she left the store I hastily looked over them until I found the New Jersey Washington and ascertained it was a struck piece in copper. I offered it to Dr. Maris of this city for fifty dollars, he declined to purchase, saying the price was too high. Realizing after research that I had a unique coin I then sold it to Mr. S. S. Crosby of Boston for one hundred and fifty dollars, You probably know of its history since, and that no other has ever been discovered. It would probably sell now for about fifteen hundred dollars.

EVALUATION OF NEW JERSEY CAMEL HEAD VARIETIES WITH UNDER-TYPES DURING 15TH C4 ANNUAL MEETING

(Robert Miller Sr., Eric Hildebrant, and Roger Moore)

INTRODUCTION:

The Camel Head varieties of the New Jersey State coppers are known to be frequently struck on planchets, which are actually other underweight copper coins from a variety of sources. The Camel Head varieties include the common Maris 56-n (rarity 1), the extremely rare Maris 57-n (rarity 6+), and the relatively uncommon Maris 58-n (rarity 5). The frequency and types of various under-types for these coins has not been evaluated. Because of this, a session was arranged for C4 members, who attended the 15th C4 Annual meeting, to bring their Camel Head New Jerseys together for study. On 21 November 2009 at 12:30pm, seventeen colonial coin collectors gathered in the Carver Room at the Boston Radisson Hotel with their coins, and others provided information about their coins. The attendees or coin information providers included Eric Hildebrant (organizer of the meeting), Robert Miller, Roger Moore, George Lyman, Frank Weisenee, Mike Demling, Roger Siboni, Phil Kalanta, Jim Glickman, Frank Jozapaitis, Dennis Wierzbza, Jeff Lipsky, Buell Ish, Ray Williams, Neil Rothchild, Chris Stevens, Syd Martin, and Wade Cole. Each attendee brought their Camel Head New Jerseys with under-types for evaluation and the holdings varied between participants from a single example to 120 coins!!

FINDINGS:

56-n Under-types

Irish coins – Two examples were shown, one showing part of a harp and one with the prominent letters, “HI” which was thought to be part of the HIBERNIA legend.

British Counterfeit coins – Nine example were shown, four of which had no date of the under-type evident, one showing a date of 1747, one with a date of 1772, and three with a 1775 date. There is a possibility that some of the other coins may have had Machins Mills under-types, but enough of the under-type was not evident to definitely differentiate these examples from British counterfeit under-types.

Machins Mills coins – Twelve examples were shown which were attributable to Machins Mills under-types. The under-type varieties were: one, 1-47A, one 4-75A, two 6-76A, one 12-78B, one 17-87A, one 17-87B, two 18-87C, one 20-87C, and two 23-88A.

Connecticut State Coppers – Forty nine examples had Connecticut State coppers as under-types but few had dates of the under-type evident or enough of the under-

type showing to be able to identify the variety. Thirty-six were not identifiable. Three had discernable dates but the Connecticut State copper variety was not identifiable with two dated 1787 and one dated 1788. The ones with identifiable varieties had the under-types: 3-B.2, 12-Q, 9-E, 26-a.1, 25-M, 33.6-KK, 33.19-Z.1, 33.34-Z.11, 33.44-W.3, 37.4-K, 39.1-h.1, 43.2-X.4, and 45-cc.

Vermont State Coppers - Eight had Vermont State copper under-types with two having landscape varieties. The other six had as the under-types: one Ryder 13, two Ryder 16, two Ryder 25, and one Ryder 27. (see Figure 1 for the Ryder 13 under-type)

New York Coppers – Only two coins had what might be called New York coinage under-types but both were exceptional and unusual. One of the under-types was a Nova Eborac while the other was a George Clinton cent. The latter is shown in Figure 2. Interestingly, George Clinton had a close relationship with Machin and fellow colonial coin collector, Roger Siboni, hypothesizes that this provides additional evidence in support of Machin as the source for the Camel Head New Jersey coinage. Others favor Patterson, New Jersey, as the site of the mint that produced the Camel heads.

No Visible Under-type – Three coins were submitted that no evidence of an under-type. It could not be determined if these were without any under-type or whether they had been minted on under-weight planchets, rather than minted coins.

57-n Under-types

Two examples of the Maris 57-n was submitted which were thought to have under-types. In one the under-type could not be determined but was felt to be either a Machins Mills or a British halfpenny. In the other the under-type was a Connecticut 12.1-F.1. One 57-n shown had no obverse die break visible.

58-n Under-types

Eight examples of the Maris 58-n with under-types were submitted. Seven had Connecticut State coppers as under-types. In six the under-type could not be determined in regard to specific variety, but one was struck on a 5-F.5 Connecticut. One of the eight Maris 58-n coppers was an early die state coin (without the large obverse break) while the others were late die state coins.

ANALYSIS and THEORY:

Prior to this meeting of the C4 group, Robert Miller had studied over 300 Maris 56-n coins. Based on his in-depth evaluation, he was convinced that all the Camel Head New Jerseys (56-n, 57-n, and 58-n) were struck over existing coins and that no virgin planchets were used in their production. Though he might not receive unanimous agreement to this theory, there would be wider agreement in the New Jersey copper collecting community that these camel heads represented contemporary counterfeit

coinage, which was undermining the credibility of the true New Jersey State coinage. The timing of the minting of these coins was most likely late in 1788 or in 1789, just prior to the copper panic.

The fact that the “n” reverse produced so many coins and was paired with all three camel head obverses is an attestation to how well it was made, though die breaks are evident in the reverse. The 56 obverse was similarly well made since large numbers of 56-n coins continue to survive and the 56-n is one of the most common New Jersey coppers. However, the 57 and 58 obverse dies experienced large die breaks early in their use, which explains the relative paucity of these coins.

The earliest Maris 56-n die state is shown in Figure 3. On the obverse many die file marks are evident and there are 5 raised dots, three of which make a small arc just under the lower plow handle. Another dot is to the right of the date and the last dot is to the right of the plow beam. These dots were worn away as the die was used. The reverse also shows file marks and no evidence of any of the typical die breaks.

From the break-down of under-types it is evident the Connecticut State coppers served as the primary planchet for making the camel heads, while both British halfpence and Machins Mills coppers were the second most common planchet stock. This makes sense due to the relative undervaluation and under weight of Connecticut State coppers and counterfeit British-like halfpence compared to the true New Jersey state coppers.

The possible under-type of a Camel Head might be indicated by the coin’s weight, even when no evidence of an under-type is present. A guide to what the host coin might be, based on weight alone, is:

British Counterfeits	5.6 grams to 6.1 grams
Machins Mills	6.0 grams to 7.3 grams
Connecticut Coppers	6.9 grams to 9.7 grams
Other Host Coins	6.3 grams to 10.5 grams

Of interest, the coins with identifiable Connecticut under-types were particularly clear and easy to see.

CONCLUSIONS:

There are a rich and diverse number of host coins that were used as planchets for the Camel Head New Jersey coinage. The Camel Heads were contemporary counterfeits of the true New Jersey coins and were made on underweight host coin planchet stock as a way to increase the profit for the counterfeiters. It may well be that every single one of these coins was minted on under-weight host coins, though a few examples of high grade Camel Head coppers which do not show any evidence of an under-type, do exist. The primary host coin used was the Connecticut State copper, followed by under-weight British counterfeit halfpence and Machins Mills coins.



FIGURE 1. 56-n With Vermont Ryder 13 Undertype



Figure 2. 56-n with a George Clinton Cent as an Undertype



Figure 3. Earliest Die State of 56-n

Minutes of the C4 General Membership Meeting November 21, 2009, Boston MA

C4 President Ray Williams called the meeting to order with a welcome and a request for attendees to introduce themselves and briefly mention their primary interest in colonial coins. Thirty two members signed in, while some arrived late and neglected to do so.

Old Business:

Secretary's Report- The Club Secretary, Frank Steimle, gave a report which briefly mentioned that the 2008 annual meeting minutes had been published in the Winter 2008 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*. The attendees accepted this report.

Treasurer's Report- Charlie Rohrer, the Club's Treasurer, reported on our financial situation, deemed good. In brief, we started this year with \$137,547.80, our income to date is \$10,229.33, while our expenses have been \$10,445.25, leaving us with a present balance of \$137,331.88, without including the outcome of this convention or of our auction and membership renewals. A question was asked from the floor about the status of new Life Memberships, which were suspended last year for review. In response, Ray noted the Board has not taken any action yet on this issue because of the unstable national economic situation. It was suggested that dues for Life Memberships, when again available, be put into a special long-term fund, and Ray indicated this would be considered. Another question from the floor was about the possibility of multi-year memberships; Ray replied that this would be considered. The status of our membership was requested, and Charlie said that we had 377 members at this moment, 50 of which were Life Members. The Treasurer's report was accepted.

Convention Organizer's Report- Dennis Wierzba reported that our 15th Convention was going great. He had been listening to what members had to say about accommodations on the bourse floor and our meeting room, and said he would try to work on some improvements to the auction lot viewing table space, get more snack tables in our meeting room when food is served, and have coffee and tea available at our early morning General Meeting. The additional cost for this was approved. Ray added that efforts will be made next year to plan the daytime seminars and working group meetings to start and end on even number hours to be in sync with the times volunteers are at the lot viewing table. There were comments from the floor thanking members who had made and and/or donated lots to the auction; those sales go directly into the C4 assets and are most welcome.

Newsletter Editor Report- Syd Martin, the *C4 Newsletter* Editor, noted there is always a need for items to put in the Newsletter. The submissions do not have to be professional as Syd will help with that. The *Newsletter* is an informal publication to bring to the membership in a timely way any short notes, observations, or comments and opinions that should be of interest to at least some members. Short paragraphs on new or

interesting “colonial” finds, numismatic or literary, are welcome, as are reports on regional activities by club members, such as more local auctions or sales of “colonial” material. A string of C4 e-mail chat group comments should be considered for summarizing and submission; Syd will let you know if any of it is inappropriate. The *Newsletter* will continue with the biographies of C4 officers. Syd noted he thought the cost of the inclusion of color in the *Newsletter* was acceptable. He added that each issue costs about \$6 per copy, which at four issues per year leaves only one dollar from annual \$25 dues for other club investments. A question came from the floor about selling old issues; Syd said there are problems because early issues were not digitized. Ray added that he has a student intern working with him on this issue. Phil Mossman requested the use of sequential page numbering in the *Newsletter*, as used in the CNL (*Colonial Newsletter*); but Ray said there are problems converting early issues to a sequential page numbering system. Ray noted the fantastic job Syd was doing as Editor and the members heartily agreed. Next year we will have published our 50th issue of the Club’s *Newsletter*, which is a significant accomplishment for an all volunteer organization and reflects very well on our editors who put a lot effort to keeping it alive.

There was a question about guidance on how a potential article author decides between the *C4 Newsletter* and the *Colonial Newsletter* (CNL) as an outlet for their efforts. Syd replied that in general the *C4 Newsletter* is for short more informal pieces and thoughts, while the *CNL* is more of an academic record. But the editors of both are in close communication and can readily agree what is appropriate where, and there is much overlap in the editorial board in both publications, as one might expect. Ray reminded us that all C4 submissions for book publications should go to the C4 President who will also consider the next step for any publication idea or manuscript submission. It was noted that the photos used in any article still belong to the authors or the photographer, if that is the agreement.

Publication Committee Report- Ray reported that Jim Rosen resigned as chair of this committee because of personal reasons, but hopes he will rejoin it in the future. Ray has asked John Agre to fill in as Publication Committee Chairman. There are several ongoing efforts for book publications: Lou Jordan on Maryland coinage; Syd Martin on Rosa Americanas; Randy Clark on Connecticut coppers; Roger Siboni and Jack Howes on NJ Coppers; and others. However, there is nothing in the formal editing process at this time.

Website Committee- Stan Stephens, who maintains the C4 Website, requests that anyone who wants to show a coin or medal on it should photograph or scan the item on a white background. He also welcomes numismatic announcements that he can add.

Convention Exhibit Committee Report- Buell Ish, speaking for the Chair, Eric Hildebrant, noted that there is always a need for exhibits, and it is not too soon to start thinking about next year. Do you have a collection, or sub-collection, with attendant information that would be of interest to other C4 members or the general public attending the show that would reflect upon the deep knowledge our club members have? If so think about sharing it through exhibiting at our annual convention.

Librarian's Report- Leo Shane asks that members do not throw out any old auction catalogs or books having numismatic content without contacting him. Our library still has holes we need to fill.

New Business:

Ray noted that other groups had sent him announcements of their activities, these include a 2nd British-American Token Collectors convention on 15-16 May 2010 in Charlottesville, Va. Ray mentioned that the next EAC meeting will be in Annapolis, MD, 22-25 April 2010.

He also noted that ANA will have its summer convention next year, 11-14 August, at the Hynes Convention Center in Boston MA, with a focus on New England State coinage. Skip Smith noted that this might be a excellent opportunity for a C4 membership drive going beyond a club table outside of the main hall. It was also suggested that we approach ANA about this, and Mary Sauvain, our Club publicity Chairperson, should be involved. Roger Siboni volunteered to contact the appropriate ANA official about this idea. Dave Menchell, and others, have experience with putting together exhibits for ANA and can guide any other members who are interested in doing so. It was also mentioned that there is a lot of work in having a presence at ANA conventions, requiring volunteers to set up, man the C4 table during at least most of the show, and break the club area down. It was asked if C4 could be a host for that convention, but Ray said ANA usually relies upon a larger local club to co-host their convention. With our club being national and with our members widely distributed, it would be very difficult for us to have the dedicated manpower to support such an effort. It was mentioned, perhaps as part of the proposed C4 membership drive effort at the ANA conventions, that some discounted memberships, (e.g., membership for the rest of 2010 as well as 2011) be offered.

Stan Stephens reminded us of the sad, sudden, recent deaths of two of our more outstanding club members, Frank McGrath and Don Valenziano. They are both sincerely missed.

A motion to adjourn was approved at 10am.

Respectfully Submitted by Frank Steimle, C4 Secretary.

A NATIVE COUNTERFEIT 8 REALE COB?

(Marc Mayhugh)

For some time now I have collected counterfeit portrait eight reales. I tend to shy away from counterfeit pillar dollars simply because they are much harder to distinguish as contemporary forgeries, and large numbers of replicas exist. I never, ever thought I would place a counterfeit cob eight reale in my collection -- that is until recently, when I saw one in a small auction that I couldn't resist. The coin was described as such,

"Contemporary Counterfeit Cob 8 Reales 1703 A (?) 24.08 grams. Phillip V. Cross With lions and castles in quarters (reversed from the normal position) Legend through pillars. A so-called "Indian counterfeit" crown countermark on obverse and cross-hatch countermarks on reverse."

and is shown below:



The cataloguer failed to mention the last digit of the date was in the wrong box of the tic-tac-toe design on these types of pieces, and the numerals 31 were buried in the waves beneath the pillars.

When I received the coin I was delighted as it was indeed charmingly crude. My first thought was, how could this ever pass? Then as I thought more about it, I couldn't remember ever seeing a cob that wasn't crude so the possibility might exist. This coin weighed fairly well and had a good ring to it, and if you overlooked the transposed shield elements (these occur on some official issues), and the funky countermarks, in a dark tavern, or at dusk in the marketplace, it just might fool someone. The crown countermark looked as good as some stuff I've seen attributed to the West Indies and the crude cross-hatch marks might just be mistaken for Chinese chop marks, or the zigzag design seen on some South American coins. But really, an Indian counterfeit, the thought was

inconceivable. This required some study and thought.

To begin, natives could not possibly possess the tools or equipment to strike a coin, even a cob which was struck with a hammer on an anvil. I questioned whether natives would even be able to cast suitable substitutes, but was soon dispelled of this notion when I looked in Sewell Menzel's book on cobs and read, "even Indian workers in their free time processed silver ores in their crude guayras, or hillside smelting ovens, and sold their product to the crown for additional income."¹ If the natives could actually smelt silver ore they could probably produce clay or sand moulds and cast counterfeit Spanish cobs (for an example of a crude cast cob see Ponterio's recent auction 146, lot 1552.) The Martin Valdez collection (Hans Schulman, 1968), lot 499, lists a cob described as "8 reales 1675 E. counterfeit of the period. Crude cast, maybe by natives, Unusual." Yet another Schulman catalog, of June, 1972, describes lot 1244A as "Cob 8 reales. Crude base silver, contemporary native cast." Still, this is a long way from creating a die and striking a coin. Menzel's cob book tells us that "the die-punch tools used on the production of cobs initially came in sets from Spain, usually one set for each coin denomination. Since the set required a separate punch for each letter, number, or portion of a symbol, there were dozens of punches per set. To cut or punch a crown, castle, or lion design into a die might require seven or more separate components."² Unless a native managed to somehow steal a set of punches it would be impossible for them to create a die, and this was highly unlikely as the punches were very valuable and kept under lock and key. Still, I was intrigued by this piece and continued to investigate.

Since the auction catalogue used the term "so-called" Indian counterfeit, it suggested that others existed. As most would not be considered to be very valuable, or viewed as novelties, not many examples were likely to show up -- a situation similar to that of counterfeit British halfpence until very recently. Fortunately, I found an example in the first book I looked in, Batchell's *World Dollars, 1477-1877 Pictorial Guide*. On page 554 was a very crude cob listed as "C275, ND, 1700 Chimu Indian Cob." The design on this piece looks as though it was carved into the metal and the pillars resemble a cactus. There is a well made "8" and what appears to be a crude cross. The waves on the coin appear as a wavy ladder laying horizontal or perhaps wavy railroad tracks, very symmetrical compared to the rest of the coin. The reference to the Chimu Indians makes little sense as they were pre-Inca and would not have had much contact with the Spanish. Still, the coin is an interesting piece. Unfortunately the reverse is not plated. Coronado's book on false Spanish money lists several fake cobs and plates a crude silver 1760 Potosi cob. He calls these pieces "Fasificacion Indigena" indicating that Spanish cataloguers also recognized native Indian counterfeits.³

Neil Utberg in one of his publications list a crude and false 1813 gold 8 escudo. He states that it was fabricated in the North of the Island of Santo Domingo, "circulated to fool the natives."⁴ This puts a new and more logical spin on things. In this case, perhaps a merchant or counterfeiters with crude technology were producing false coins in order to take advantage of the natives, and not the other way around. This would make a lot more sense.

After noticing that Utberg listed a fake gold piece I decided to see if any other gold examples might exist, and dug out my Calico, "Onza" book. I was shocked when I turned to the "imitation" section and looked at the first illustration, #1523 -- there staring up at me, was a piece with identical dies as my silver counterfeit, only in a higher state of preservation. It made much more sense that the piece was a gold counterfeit because the last digit of the date appearing in the last tic-tac-toe box of the obverse design would then be correct. For my coin this could mean one of two things: (1) the counterfeiters were striking both gold and silver counterfeits with the same die, or (2) my silver piece was intended to be gilded over with a gold wash of some sort. Unfortunately the Calico illustration was in black and white and the metal composition was not given, which is strange since they usually describe the type of metal used in their section on fantasies and counterfeits. The Calico coin was described as such: "date 1703 (beneath 1731) Lima assayer N. Weight 25.20 grains. Indian imitation. Only one example known." Needless to say, I was thrilled to own an example plated in a well known Spanish book on gold cobs.⁵

In conclusion, I am not convinced that the native Indian population had the resources to strike counterfeit cobs, although this has been claimed in various places, both in English and Spanish references. Lately there has been a lot of interest in counterfeit Spanish two reales, cross pistareens, and milled dollars, so now may be a really great time to get in on the counterfeit cob market before it gets hot. Daniel Sewick recently sold a counterfeit cob in his Treasure Auction Number Three.⁶ This is an area that definitely deserves further research. Contemporary pieces apparently do exist, although Scott's counterfeit series only mentions them in passing, but with enough frequency to confirm their existence. After all, for many years, cobs were one of the most commonly encountered coins and naturally would be imitated.

ENDNOTES

1. Menzel, Sewell. *Cobs, Pieces of Eight and Treasure coins: The Early Spanish-American Mints and Their coinages, 1536-1773*, New York: ANS, 2004, p.3.
2. *Ibid.* p. 10
3. Coronado, Luis Barrera. *Catalogo General de la Moneda Falsa Espanola*, 2000, p.83, # 280.
4. Utberg, Neil. *Numismatic Sidelines of Mexico*, 1967, p.10-11, #D8-7.
5. Calico, Ferran & Xavier. *The "Onza" Main Book (The Gold Doubloon of Eight) Spain, Provinces and Independent Republics of America. Counterstamps and Counterfeits*, Barcelona:1986, pp. 1611-1873.
6. Sedwick, Daniel. Treasure Auction #3, May 29, 2008, Lot 600. PR=\$180.00 (This catalog can be accessed on line.)

A COLONIAL NUMISMATIC BOOK AND CATALOGUE SURVEY

(Steve Frank)

I would like to thank everyone who participated in this survey, and those who responded with reasons they could not. I would also like to thank Gord Nichols and Marc Mayhugh for proof-reading the final copy, and Ray Williams for initially suggesting this task.

Before going to the results, I'd like you to take into consideration that there are newer books than those who took the survey haven't seen yet. A prime example of a book that could very easily have received more votes is *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)* written by Syd Martin. It's a painstakingly thorough book, and Roger Moore and I agree it will have a great impact on future reference books because of its wonderful design, however, there not being a great deal of variety collectors of Hibernia coinage, it was omitted from practically all responses. I'm sure many of you have not yet seen it, but it is available for loan from our outstanding lending library, so I would suggest borrowing it and judging for yourself.

When I took this assignment, it seemed pretty straightforward. We've all asked other collectors "How's Joe's new book?", and this seemed a similar approach. The respondents top 5 choices would be given points ranging in value from 1 to 5, with 5 being the most important book or catalog. There may not have been a problem if enough people had taken the survey, but with just 35 to 40 people participating, 2 or 3 people who collect in a specialized area can affect overall results with their first choices. Having never conducted a survey, I didn't realize this until I began the tallying process; therefore, I decided not only to publish the results with total points for each book/catalog, but also the number of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place votes each book and catalog received, and the total number of people who chose the book/catalog in their response. The results page for both catalogues and books will look like the following (catalogues will have the auction house in lieu of the author):

Colonial Coins Book Title – Joe Author.....41 3-2-4 13

The name of the book will be followed by the author, then the total number of points based on the 5-4-3-2-1 system, the number of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place votes separated by hyphens, and lastly the number of people who included the vote in their choices. So from the above, you know that Joe Author wrote the book *Colonial Coins Book Title*, and the book received 41 total points. Of these points, there were three 1st place, two 2nd place, four 3rd place votes, and some combination of 4th and 5th place votes to arrive at the points total of 41. Further, 13 people included this book as a choice in the survey. 15+8+12+6, the 6 points in this case easy to figure out as two 4th and two 5th place votes. (2+2+1+1 being the only combination that would work).

In hindsight, a better method may have been to allow 100 points overall, and let the respondents assign a value to each book based on their perceived importance, and also let them choose from 3 to 10 books. This possible improvement became evident when several people included "by a mile" or the equivalent next to their top choice, and I seriously considered an updated version of the survey, with this 100 point system being sent back to those who participated in the initial survey, which would make it more accurate and useful. There were also some who did not list 5 books and catalogs. I kept the point assignment the same. If they chose 2 books, they were assigned 5 and 4 points.

Catalogues were a bit trickier. Some selected "All Ford Catalogues" or "All C4 Catalogues" while others chose specific catalogues from Ford or C4. I decided to list them as "All" rather than picking them apart. When someone chose a Ford Catalogue for their 1st and 3rd choice, I tallied "All Ford Catalogues" 5 and 3 points. This also made things a little easier for me.

Another problem became evident when I listed my own choices. What had I really asked? I realized I had been a bit vague. Did I mean the most important book to currently have on my shelf now, or something written long ago that has been improved upon, but defined the direction of the hobby at the time of its publication? Having seen all the choices, I decided to not participate in the survey, instead letting others dictate the end result.

With this in mind, I'll continue to the results, and I look forward to feedback on where to take this in the next installment. Ray and I were talking, and he mentioned that some time back, Mary Sauvain wrote a colonial coins bibliography. I contacted her to ask if I could use this and build on it with newer books being included. She's sending me a copy in the mail, and I look forward to building on her past work.

Another strong option with this would be a bibliography arranged by collecting interest, where specialists can send me their choices for most important books to own when collecting Spanish American coinage or counterfeit British coppers (as two examples). We could easily have a bibliography broken down this way. I'll come up with something for a future issue of C4 utilizing Mary's previous work, and see what it looks like. Then I'll ask for input from those who collect in specialized areas, and hopefully, produce a bibliography where if Joe decides to collect Connecticut coppers overstruck on counterfeit British halfpence, but only if they have a Brunk countermark, he'll have a place to check and see what books he should own. (BG)

Drop me a note at the following email if you'd like to see this done, and I would appreciate any other input concerning the direction this bibliography should take.

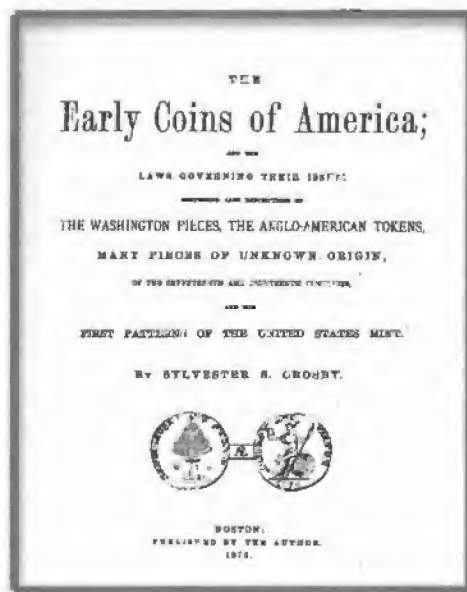
colonialbooksurvey@verizon.net

There are a couple of things I would like to see from anyone who contacts me to have a book included in the bibliography. First, I would like the complete name of the book along with the author's name. This small amount of work on your part will make my job

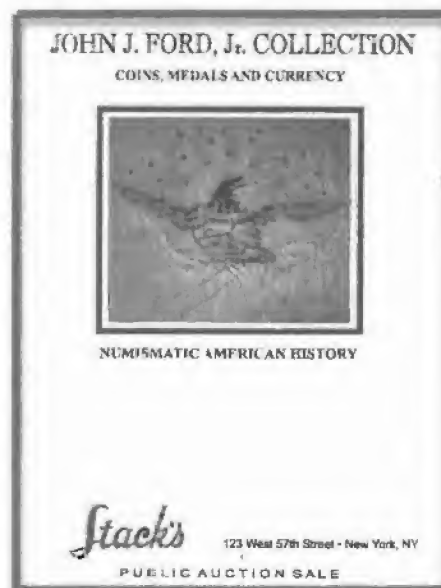
much easier, and the end result more accurate. The next thing is very important – let me know the publisher, year of publication, and edition. If a book has several editions, and a particular edition is favored, let me know.

With state coinage books, or any for that matter, where plates in some editions are better than others, I ask you to be very precise with regards to publisher, year and edition, and if you can, include second choices for those like me on a budget who may not be able to spend as much as others. The best book may only be available at a cost of \$400, but can you think of one that is not quite as good, but still a decent second choice available for \$100? Include this as a 2nd choice. I want to give everyone an opportunity to build a nice library regardless of their budget. I look forward to valuable input from our book seller members who have access to, and a greater knowledge of, the different editions than most of us.

Once again, Thanks to all who answered questions about catalogs and books while I was writing this, and thank you in advance to all who send suggestions for the bibliography!



BOOK



CATALOGUE

THE NUMBER ONE REFERENCES

BOOK SELECTIONS

Book and Author	[Point Total]	[1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd Place Votes]	[Total No. Who Selected]
*Early Coins of America - Sylvester S. Crosby	76	13-0-1	9
#Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins - Q. David Bowers.	53	1-7-5	6
*Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of US and Colonial Coins - Walter Breen.	47	3-2-4	7
*Money of the American Colonies and Confederation, A Numismatic and Historical Correlation - Philip L. Mossman	39	1-5-3	13
*The State Coinage of Connecticut - Henry C. Miller.....	28	1-3-2	10
*The Copper Coins of Vermont - Tony Carlotto.....	25	0-2-3	10
#In Yankee Doodle's Pocket - Will Nipper.....	24	2-1-3	7
*American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals - Charles Wyllys Betts.....	14	1-1-1	4
*The Early Paper Money of America - Eric P. Newman.....	13	0-1-1	6
The Official Red Book - A Guide Book of United States Coins - R.S. Yeoman.....	12	1-0-1	5
*Krause World Coins 1601-1900 (All 3 Volumes) - Chester Krause.....	12	1-1-1	3
*A Historic Sketch of the Coins Of New Jersey, With A Plate - Edward Maris.....	10	1-1-0	4
*The Fugio Cents - Alan Kessler.....	7	0-0-1	4
*All Coinage of the Americas Conference books - Various (ANS).....	7	0-1-1	2
*Studies on Money in Early America - Eric Newman and Richard Doty (ANS).....	6	0-1-0	2
*Canadian Tokens and Medal - D. Hoch.....	5	0-0-1	2
America's Foreign Coins - Oscar G. Schilke & Raphael E. Solomon.....	5	0-0-1	2
*Early American Tokens - Russell Rulau.....	5	1-0-0	1
A Tentative Checklist of Spanish American Bust Type Silver - Robert Ramsey.....	5	1-0-0	1
*Medallic Portraits of Washington - Russell Rulau and George Fuld.....	4	0-1-0	2
*John Hull, The Mint and the Economics of Massachusetts Coinage - Louis Jordan.	4	0-0-1	2
*Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins- Advertising on the Worlds Smallest Billboards - Gregory S. Brunk.....	3	0-0-1	1
*Silver Coinage of Massachusetts - Sydney P. Noe.....	3	0-0-1	1
#The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724) - Sydney F. Martin.....	2	0-0-0	2
An Historical Account of American Coinage - John Howard Hickcox.....	2	0-0-0	1
Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, &. - P.N. Breton.....	1	0-0-0	1
United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787 - Eric Newman	1	0-0-0	1

* Currently in the C4 Library and available for loan

Not in the C4 Library currently. It will be acquired after a one-year waiting period from publication.

The numismatic BBQ series of books was mentioned, but being as they've been printed in such small quantities for a small group of people able to attend a back yard affair in NJ, I decided to omit this as a serious "must have" book. There were, of course, many interesting coins, books, and general ideas presented at this event, but I consider this a collector's item for those who attended the event and not a required colonial coinage book.

For a complete listing of books and catalogs available for loan from the C4 lending library, available to C4 and EAC members, please visit:

www.colonialcoins.org/library_page.htm .

CATALOGUE SELECTIONS

Catalogue (House Date) [Point Total] [1st, 2nd, 3rd Place Votes] [Total No. Who Selected]

<u>Catalog (House date).....</u>	<u>Point Total</u>	<u>1st-2nd-3rd Place Votes</u>	<u>Total # who selected</u>
*All John Ford Collection (Stacks).....	102	15-4-2	24
*Taylor Collection (B&M 1987).....	64	4-5-7	18
*All C4 Auctions.....	50	2-5-5	16
*Garret collection (Bowers and Ruddy 1979-81).....	24	1-2-2	8
*Perkins Collection (Stacks Americana Jan 12-13 2000).....	24	1-3-2	8
*Ringo Counterfeits Collection (Stacks Americana Jan 15-16 2008).....	14	0-2-1	5
*Norweb (B&M 1987-88).....	11	0-1-0	7
*EAC Convention Catalog 1975.....	10	1-0-0	3
*Spring Quartet (B&M 1992).....	6	0-1-0	2
La Riviere I-III (B&M 2001).....	4	0-1-0	1
*Roper Collection (Stacks 1983).....	3	0-0-0	2
Spiro Collection of NJ coppers (Schullman 1955).....	3	0-0-1	2
*Oechsner Collection (for NJ Coppers) (Stacks Sept 1988).....	3	0-0-0	2
*Eliasberg World Gold Coins and Medals (ANR April 18-19 2005).....	3	0-0-0	1
John Story Jenks (plated)(Chapman Brothers 1882).....	2	0-0-0	1
Kessler-Spangenberg (NASCA April 1981).....	2	0-0-0	1
Robinson Collection Part II (Stacks 1982).....	2	0-0-0	1
Hessberg (Stacks June 1981).....	2	0-0-0	1
Lorin G. Parmelee (plated) (NY Coin and Stamp 1890).....	1	0-0-0	1
John G.Mills (Chapman Brothers April 1904).....	1	0-0-0	1
Charles Bushnell (Chapman Brothers 1882).....	1	0-0-0	1

Three people also mentioned the Rosa Americana Fixed Price Lists for general info

* Currently in the C4 Library and available for loan

ONLINE RESOURCES

Link to the American Numismatic Society website where you can purchase The Colonial Newsletter: <http://www.numismatics.org/CNL/CNL>

The Notre Dame University website containing possibly the most useful and complete colonial coinage "reference book" available, due to the hard work of Lou Jordan:
<http://www.coins.nd.edu/>

The CoinFacts website - Acquired by PCGS, but still has a free of charge colonial coins section which I sincerely appreciate: <http://www.coinfacts.com/>

Links to three of the largest auction houses each containing searchable database of past auctions with great photos and prices realized which I've found very useful:
<http://www.bowersandmerena.com/> <http://coins.ha.com/> <http://www.stacks.com/>

For a listing of books and catalogues available from the C4 lending library, available to C4 and EAC members, please visit: www.colonialcoins.org/library_page.htm

**PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS
OF THE 15TH ANNUAL C4 CONVENTION
19-22 NOVEMBER 2009**



FEATURED SPEAKER
Erik Goldstein, Curator of
Mechanical Arts and
Numismatics at Colonial
Williamsburg: "The
Numismatic Collections of
Colonial Williamsburg"

David Fanning: "What
Would Crosby Do?
Going Beyond the
Basics in Researching
Colonial Numismatics"



Syd Martin: "Rosa
Americana Coinage and Its
Importance to Colonial
Numismatics"

EDUCATIONAL FOURM -- THE SECOND STATE COINAGE SYMPOSIUM



Mike Packard --
Massachusetts Coppers

Randy Clark -- Connecticut



Jack Howes -- New Jersey

Tony Carlotto --
Vermont





NEW JERSEY HAPPENING



VERMONT HAPPENING



**SOCIALIZING – RECEPTION THURSDAY, FRIDAY
NIGHT,
PRE-AUCTION SATURDAY, PRIVATE TIME**

15TH C4 AUCTION (21 NOVEMBER 2009) – RESULTS

Another great C4 auction is now history – our 15th! Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman have established a real tradition for creating a fabulous colonial sale. As in recent years, the auction was called by Dan Freidus. As a first, the sale was ably catalogued by John Agre and Dave Wnuck, and we understand that they are likely to become fixtures in this regard in future years. You don't see all the work that goes into this auction - there's a lot that goes on unseen! After the auction is over, Bob Grellman returns to his room and works until 4:30 to 5:00 in the morning, compiling all the floor and mail bids so that when you arrive on the bourse floor the next morning, there is a PRL, a personal invoice, and your coins ready for pickup. Dennis Wierzba plays a big part with auction lot viewing, lot distribution and much more.

Thanks to the consignors of donated lots – it really means a lot to the club. Graig McDonald contributed a mahogany coin cabinet he made. Dave Menchell contributed several of his craft projects, including a cherry coin cabinet, a cherry Queen Anne occasional table, and a beautiful tea caddy. Whitman contributed the galley proofs of the colonial section of a soon-to-be-printed book; Chris and Bob contributed a leather-bound copy of the catalogue.



DAN FREIDUS CALLS A VERY ACTIVE AUCTION

Total Bids \$212,069

Lots listed at \$0 were either withdrawn or repurchased by the consignor.

2009 C-4

21-Nov-09

Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid
1	3,250	44	700	87	0	130	450	173	130	216	0	259	550
2	0	45	0	88	0	131	275	174	180	217	1,600	260	130
3	1,000	46	200	89	0	132	170	175	70	218	450	261	600
4	2,750	47	240	90	160	133	0	176	210	219	3,250	262	475
5	3,250	48	0	91	300	134	325	177	600	220	0	263	1,000
6	1,000	49	0	92	1,700	135	1,400	178	0	221	0	264	325
7	0	50	0	93	150	136	375	179	0	222	230	265	0
8	425	51	750	94	0	137	260	180	1,400	223	450	266	1,800
9	1,200	52	0	95	210	138	0	181	425	224	190	267	900
10	750	53	325	96	250	139	425	182	210	225	275	268	2,400
11	0	54	0	97	850	140	110	183	475	226	170	269	650
12	325	55	475	98	70	141	110	184	500	227	275	270	800
13	850	56	375	99	400	142	190	185	170	228	180	271	0
14	900	57	0	100	110	143	275	186	0	229	475	272	1,100
15	2,750	58	1,045	101	190	144	170	187	900	230	375	273	0
16	0	59	800	102	150	145	0	188	700	231	1,300	274	140
17	0	60	220	103	650	146	275	189	0	232	1,100	275	750
18	1,900	61	0	104	475	147	900	190	425	233	2,750	276	0
19	3,250	62	5,000	105	210	148	210	191	1,600	234	140	277	160
20	500	63	325	106	450	149	250	192	1,955	235	700	278	0
21	475	64	325	107	275	150	180	193	425	236	600	279	600
22	95	65	6,500	108	270	151	220	194	325	237	1,800	280	1,400
23	500	66	0	109	0	152	130	195	700	238	300	281	1,100
24	500	67	350	110	110	153	190	196	275	239	350	282	0
25	950	68	210	111	160	154	130	197	120	240	325	283	650
26	200	69	475	112	160	155	0	198	550	241	0	284	1,200
27	0	70	375	113	850	156	80	199	180	242	0	285	350
28	1,500	71	0	114	350	157	130	200	160	243	650	286	0
29	0	72	300	115	110	158	160	201	500	244	220	287	0
30	0	73	150	116	275	159	700	202	170	245	0	288	1,300
31	210	74	210	117	100	160	170	203	600	246	850	289	0
32	300	75	0	118	0	161	0	204	150	247	650	290	425
33	2,100	76	800	119	200	162	1,200	205	250	248	200	291	325
34	210	77	230	120	80	163	6,500	206	350	249	230	292	0
35	100	78	0	121	325	164	425	207	475	250	325	293	500
36	160	79	140	122	60	165	70	208	400	251	200	294	0
37	275	80	750	123	110	166	120	209	1,300	252	800	295	0
38	500	81	375	124	250	167	425	210	275	253	0	296	800
39	230	82	550	125	160	168	90	211	350	254	500	297	700
40	250	83	1,450	126	160	169	190	212	350	255	400	298	950
41	90	84	0	127	180	170	210	213	80	256	700	299	0
42	1,300	85	0	128	120	171	350	214	135	257	2,400	300	375
43	160	86	925	129	125	172	160	215	0	258	525	301	700

2009 C-4

21-Nov-09

Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid
302	325	347	0	392	140	437	65	482	30	527	0	572	125
303	1,400	348	20	393	100	438	100	483	30	528	140	573	60
304	500	349	50	394	40	439	0	484	40	529	225	574	20
305	1,300	350	20	395	95	440	45	485	55	530	45	575	70
306	0	351	55	396	60	441	225	486	195	531	120	576	110
307	1,100	352	80	397	130	442	0	487	100	532	135	577	120
308	950	353	150	398	165	443	52	488	130	533	40	578	100
309	550	354	375	399	200	444	80	489	55	534	225	579	65
310	180	355	160	400	55	445	60	490	65	535	125	580	50
311	325	356	120	401	140	446	75	491	45	536	85	581	275
312	200	357	75	402	120	447	130	492	60	537	100	582	170
313	300	358	0	403	50	448	20	493	0	538	60	583	40
314	300	359	0	404	160	449	30	494	0	539	600	584	210
315	750	360	0	405	140	450	100	495	90	540	60	585	30
316	600	361	275	406	250	451	40	496	20	541	210	586	250
317	0	362	240	407	100	452	0	497	200	542	300	587	95
318	0	363	0	408	75	453	95	498	30	543	50	588	325
319	0	364	200	409	60	454	100	499	25	544	725	589	200
320	1,500	365	90	410	270	455	75	500	25	545	200	590	45
321	0	366	125	411	60	456	60	501	30	546	90	591	95
322	1,600	367	70	412	65	457	40	502	95	547	200	592	450
323	240	368	0	413	35	458	20	503	90	548	40	593	0
324	0	369	80	414	95	459	70	504	0	549	20	594	100
325	450	370	50	415	350	460	25	505	155	550	70	595	250
326	425	371	0	416	60	461	20	506	60	551	0	596	175
327	850	372	100	417	70	462	160	507	0	552	30	597	475
328	275	373	0	418	0	463	95	508	20	553	50	598	325
329	550	374	0	419	80	464	35	509	70	554	225	599	40
330	700	375	0	420	0	465	20	510	50	555	70	600	45
331	325	376	110	421	90	466	45	511	95	556	110	601	60
332	325	377	125	422	150	467	25	512	40	557	45	602	45
333	0	378	45	423	80	468	95	513	20	558	115	603	160
334	250	379	45	424	180	469	20	514	110	559	500	604	65
335	425	380	0	425	0	470	50	515	135	560	260	605	0
336	200	381	75	426	70	471	30	516	135	561	115	606	65
337	200	382	70	427	65	472	25	517	0	562	65	607	65
338	325	383	150	428	0	473	20	518	135	563	125	608	130
339	550	384	0	429	35	474	65	519	260	564	75	609	90
340	105	385	95	430	70	475	75	520	0	565	50	610	70
341	60	386	90	431	95	476	125	521	0	566	55	611	145
342	15	387	350	432	190	477	80	522	0	567	40	612	325
343	0	388	220	433	100	478	25	523	50	568	120	613	220
344	50	389	0	434	105	479	385	524	95	569	65	614	260
345	35	390	0	435	0	480	45	525	95	570	75	615	425
346	75	391	140	436	0	481	25	526	110	571	20	616	130

2009 C-4

21-Nov-09

Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid
617	65	662	160	707	135								
618	95	663	105	708	125								
619	235	664	80	709	95								
620	65	665	75	710	220								
621	250	666	50	711	140								
622	150	667	160	712	120								
623	30	668	65	713	100								
624	10	669	50	714	120								
625	15	670	60	715	400								
626	5	671	50	716	25								
627	75	672	310	717	25								
628	70	673	210	718	30								
629	220	674	150	719	5								
630	175	675	140	720	45								
631	75	676	460	721	60								
632	0	677	0	722	20								
633	650	678	120	723	10								
634	0	679	275	724	15								
635	300	680	210	725	10								
636	70	681	0	726	10								
637	0	682	0	727	20								
638	40	683	30	728	35								
639	210	684	0	729	20								
640	90	685	0	730	20								
641	375	686	140	731	22								
642	70	687	110	732	15								
643	70	688	80	733	25								
644	160	689	120	734	70								
645	120	690	40	735	5								
646	225	691	20	736	65								
647	65	692	140	737	85								
648	0	693	25	738	30								
649	90	694	50	739	25								
650	0	695	90	740	30								
651	0	696	275										
652	0	697	260										
653	40	698	200										
654	75	699	120										
655	110	700	60										
656	0	701	105										
657	65	702	150										
658	75	703	140										
659	110	704	320										
660	140	705	55										
661	0	706	40										

The following lots were withdrawn:

16 242 286
 294 319 321
 420

Lot 363 was sold as lot 32 in the floor bid portion of the auction (it was dually listed); similarly, lot 605 was sold as lot 262 in the floor bid portion.

Other "0" entries were lots that were passed (i.e., did not achieve a bid of at least the reserve value).

C4 2009 TRIP REPORT– NOVEMBER 19-22, 2009

(Roger S. Siboni)

For the third consecutive year I had the pleasure of extending the beginning and ending of my C4 Convention experience by driving up and back with Ray Williams, Syd Martin and Neil Rothschild. Our road trip started fairly early, about 9am, in Mantoloking, NJ, where we all met. While Ray Williams is a delightful and frequent road trip companion, he never travels light when it comes to C4 Conventions. So our trip started with Ray backing up his car to mine and transporting enough audio and video equipment to open a small electronics store and enough cartons of books to open a bookshop next door. But somehow it all fits in each year, even if the utility of my rear view mirror becomes slightly impaired.

As usual, the trip up was filled with talk about what parts of the convention each one of us planed to attend, an auction catalog critique, some advance horse trading, and general talk about who is coming and who is not and what's new in the world of Colonials. As we were making good time, Ray suggested we drop by and say hello to Jim Rosen as we were driving right by his home; but fortunately, on reflection we figured it might be better to give Jim some advance notice before just dropping in, so we opted for lunch. Ray got our appetites going by telling us about a fabulous Deli that he and Spencer Peck once went to along the way. Unfortunately, the highway signs for the Deli were non-existent and so we ended up with "Italian Joe's" Philly Cheese steaks.... a poor substitute! After those Cheese Steaks, we were moving a lot slower to the car and the talk died down a bit so we decided to listen to one of our books on tape called *The War That Made America* by Fred Anderson, who gives a detailed account of the French and Indian War. It was a great way to start a Colonial Coin convention and a great refresher on Betts Medals. We all enjoyed the detailed accounts of how "Louisburg Was Taken" and "Kittanning was Destroyed" and of course how George Washington started the French and Indian War.

Well feed, appropriately indoctrinated and well planned for the convention, we hit the Radisson at about 3pm, just in time to check in, catch up with the dozens of people we met in the lobby of the hotel, get to our rooms to put happening material into the hotel safe, and hit the bourse floor for dealer set-up.

So much happens during the first few hours at dealer set-up, and I rarely seem to walk away disappointed. Ray was busy setting up the C4 table, Neil was getting his camera set up and I lost track of Syd but I knew he was probably looking at something I would want. But it was great to see all my fellow C4 friends, collectors and dealers for this 15th year of the convention.

I made a bee line for Tony Terranova's table to see his always amazing merchandise; spent time with Tom Rinaldo talking about coins, music, and meteorites; talked some politics with Chris McCawley; chatted with Dick August as he set up; and perused the also amazing tables of Dave Wnuck and John Agre (the Club's new co-auctioneers), Mike Wierzba and Mike Demling. I never seem to know where one of their

tables starts and the other ends, but I enjoyed all the neat material in their cases including an amazing Maris 3-C (not for sale), some cool Dutch material, and of course lots of New Jersey Coppers.

I ended up picking up a nice common, but high-grade, problem free Machin for my collection and found it was already time for the cocktail party. Once again we had a shrimp extravaganza, but from the Club report on Saturday morning, it sounds like each shrimp has become about the same price as a low-grade copper.

The cocktail party is great because it is the ultimate Colonial mixer. I always like seeing the regular friendly faces: Dave Palmer, the Wierzba's, Clem Schettino, Robert Martin, Jack Howes, Wil Nipper, Dan Freidus, John Kraljevich, Mike Packard, Jeff Lipsky (the list is endless.... sorry for who I left out). It is also great to see the cross-country faces like Buell Ish, Jim Goudge, and Randy Clark and of course meeting the new faces like Wade Cole (our newest New Jersey Copper Collector) and George Shope.....aka "Toad" (our newest and most enthusiastic Connecticut Copper collector). Conversation ran late with Wil Nipper and I discussing what we liked in the catalog, what we were aware of on the floor, and whispering about a new R-8 Connecticut perhaps being uncovered. By midnight, I was still milling around talking coins when, like so many years past, it was time for last call.

The next morning I slept in a bit figuring I had gotten a pretty good pass at things the evening before. So at about 10am, I wandered over to the Starbucks across the way to start my copper immersion with the right beverage....a Vente, Nonfat, Sugar Free, Vanilla Latte. I got to the show and it was fairly well attended from the get-go. I first headed over to Dick August's table to compare notes on the Machin I had just acquired. Once at Dick's table you can't help but catch up with Tony Carlotto, who had a great Name Badge printed up for me this year (I collect them by dates).....a Maris 56-n over a Vermont Landscape! Way cool, and of course only Tony would have the actual coin it was shot from! I also got a chance to catch up with Dave Palmer to show him a new, but one of the few, Counterfeit British Halfpennies in my collection.

Then Syd and I met up at Tony's Terranova's table and generally concluded that every coin Tony had for sale was something we did not have or was an upgrade.....we both went away to ponder. Mid-day I was sitting at John Kraljevich's table admiring some amazingly well preserved Wampum he had brought to sell by the bead when Dennis Wierzba came up and reminded me that it was almost time for The Vermont Happening.

When we got to the Carver Salon, the room was already beginning to fill with over 15 participants ultimately showing up. We had to put together some odd shaped tables to give us a table large enough we could all sit around.



What a treat, from Ryder 1 on the participants got to enjoy multiple coin comparisons of virtually every variety all the way up to the Ryder 39 with only a Ryder 33, 37 and 38 missing. In many cases we were treated with up to 7 or 8 examples of each variety in conditions ranging from "Good" to "Uncirculated" and from the earliest to latest die states. Five Ryder 30s! While I knew about most collections, Jim Goudge surprised me with his very complete variety set collected to his discriminating standards and taste. We could have gone on for even more time if the Non-Regal Study Group did not come to claim the room from us.

From there I broke company with my fellow C4ers to grab another Starbucks with my middle daughter who is attending MIT in Cambridge. We caught up on family and school, and I was told to expect to meet her new boyfriend when I was to take her (and him) out for dinner the following night! But he is a rocket scientist at MIT (really), so how bad could it be?

Well, trying to get my head back into coins after the Boyfriend surprise, I ran back to the hotel and caught up with Jack Howes. We both decided we had enough of Radisson food so we ran over to Legal Seafood to grab a terrific dinner before the evening talks. I always like dining with Jack at C4 events as we get to microscopically discuss and dissect the various coins we saw at the show and those coming up at the auction. We also spent time talking about the Vermont Happening and the great Vermonts that he and Neil took photos of for a plate he is developing.

Nothing is better than spending an evening immersed in technical discussion about colonial coinage and when you have the likes of Erik Goldstein, Syd Martin, David Fanning, Jack Howes and Randy Clark as subject presenters, a fascinating evening is in store for all. On a personal note, I found Randy Clark's first image of a Connecticut Copper to be a stand out. I was lucky enough to get Randy to send me a copy of his remarks with the image.

Well, the next day started bright and early with the 8:30 C4 membership meeting. As always, Ray did a professional job reporting on By-Law Amendments, Club Finances and upcoming events. It is great to have these Club membership meetings because such great ideas emanate from the floor. In particular, the idea of having C4 as a featured Club at the Summer ANA in Boston was a terrific idea and one that will surely generate more membership to our Club. I always get torn by this one as, on the one hand, the more new members the merrier – but on the other hand, every new collector seeking scarce colonials just makes the next purchase more expensive!

After the membership meeting, we all seemed to head in a pack up to the bourse floor for another crowded day of looking at coins and catching up with friends. I had the chance to spend a bit of time at Chris McCawley's table chatting about the C4 Auction, and also the recent, amazing Dan Holmes Auction of Large Cents. That was one of the great Auctions in recent memory.....and being a former Large Cent guy, I can still appreciate how amazing a feat it was for fellow C4 Member Dan Holmes to have assembled his collection of virtually every Sheldon Variety.

As I continued to chat and peruse coins on the floor, John Kraljevich called me on my cell phone to come by his table and introduce me to an Americana dealer who had a great portraiture of William Pitt to add to my collection of Stamp Act Material. It was great that John remembered my passion for this area, and great that he made the introduction so I could purchase this item.

Almost immediately afterwards, I ran into a fellow Bibliophile that was able to also offer me a great piece of numismatic literature he and I had been discussing for over a year. So it became a day of fantastic, though unexpected purchases.

Next, it was time for the Maris 56-n happening. Eric Hildebrandt led the event, and what a great event it was. One collector had over one hundred 56-n's over almost everything! Roger Moore wrote a paper on the event that is also included in this newsletter so I won't steal his thunder. But what a treat to see the diversity of undertypes and get a sense of which coins were the workhorses that powered them. The undertypes gave way to a lengthy debate as to the probable manufacturing location of these prolific New Jersey Coppers.

Leaving the event, I was able to persuade Mike Packard to join me for another Starbucks. While Mike and I have always talked coins. . . or perhaps more like me asking Mike questions saved up all year about Massachusetts Copper....we had a chance to stray and talk about our backgrounds – which was both fun and interesting. Things like that always remind me of how much I enjoy the Colonial collecting community and the friendships you build over time. After that, it was back to the bourse floor for a lot of buzzing about the evening's auction. There was significant discussion about the New Jerseys and one particular Machin. Even though there was a lot of pre-auction buzz going on, I headed for Sushi and for my meeting with "the Boyfriend." So, I gave a friend my bids, and went off I went.

It was a nice dinner. I saw my daughter, had great sushi, and met the nice young man my daughter liked. Like I said, a rocket scientist from MIT – how bad could it be? Fortunately, they had a party to go to back on campus, so I did get to the tail end of the C4 auction.

I got there about two-thirds of the way through the New Jerseys and I still had a bid outstanding. I noticed that Dan Freidus had been calling the bid much more effectively than in the past – at a truly brisk pace, with traces of humor here and there. I think after three years (has it been that long) at this, Dan is becoming a real pro. There was a new addition, John Agre, behind the M&G table taking down bids and being quite serious about what he was doing. He too looked like a pro. I understand Dave Wnuck was manning the table for the first half of the Auction. Well thanks to Dave and John for doing the cataloging this year (and presumably going forward), but we will all miss Tom Rinaldo's delicate sense of humor. And of course, we can't thank Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman enough for once again hosting the C4 Auction. What a legacy they have built. One day, think of what the first twenty issues of one of the most technical and scholarly auction catalogs in the colonial field will be worth.

Anyway, my item came up and things were going well – it settled down to me . . . going once, going twice.....and then a new BID.....don't you just hate that! Well, there "my agent" battled for a bit, finally capturing my prize and making sure I did not leave the auction empty handed!

As always, there was extended post auction chit chat. I seem to remember drinks.....but wait a minute...drinks..auction????? Anyway, I remember comparing notes with Syd about several pieces in the sale. A few counterfeits that went high, "the Machin" and so on.

The next morning I got up early again and was off to Starbucks for one last, Vente, Sugar Free, Non Fat, Vanilla Latte! Back at the bourse floor, there was still a decent crowd but people were all packing up to go. One of my favorite things that happens at a C4 Convention is that come Sunday, I occasionally seem to be able to sit at a table of an old friend, talk coins and sometimes walk away with something special that is not for sale, but nevertheless seems to be the right time for an item to have a new home. That Sunday, I was quite fortunate to acquire a great piece of literature as well as a lovely Vermont variety to add to my collection. A purchase like this stands out above others because it is less a sale and more the passage of an historical artifact to a new caretaker. And that is what I intend to do until the next caretaker comes along.

With everyone packing up, C4 duties accomplished, last purchases being concluded, camera gear being broken down, it was time for Ray, Neil, Syd and I to meet in the lobby and head back. Only one slight problem. It seemed that the hotel safes work on some kind of battery system and mine ran out of batteries. This also turned out to be the day one of the elevators decided to break down. All in all, it was about an hour before they could get to my room, recharge the safe (the first time they tried, the recharger was

also out of batteries!), get my coins, and get to Ray, Syd and Neil waiting in my car and ready to go.

The drive home went quickly and time flowed with talk of acquisitions, highlights of the show, possible R-8's, the auction blow by blow, and next year's convention. This time, on the way down, we actually did see the sign for Ray and Spencer's famed Deli. But when we got there, it appeared that the Sunny Hills Tour Bus of New England also had the Deli on their list of New England highlights...so a 45 minute wait. Too long, so we went to the diner next door and I had a not-half-bad Patty Melt and Chocolate Shake (I figured I would eat healthy after all that Radisson Food). Once again, we lethargically piled back into the car for the last leg of the ride home . . . and restarted *The War That Made America*. We all knew that there was more tape than time left on the drive so we "wisely" took a wrong turn AGAIN driving home (we did the same thing last year) so we could drive through evening New York traffic. So we lost an hour but finished the tape and got everybody back for the final leg of their journey...the ride home from Mantoloking.

Once again, a fabulous C4 wrapped up.

I Want Your Suggestions

Over the past year or two, we have conducted two C4 Library book auctions and placed lots at the annual convention. At these sales were duplicate books which did not have colonial content that were donated to the club. This has helped us raise over \$2,700.00. These proceeds are available to purchase new books or other material for the C4 Library, which can then be loaned to members. We have purchased a few items in the time since the auctions, but now is the time for input from the membership.

Please take a minute to look over the complete library listing on the club website. www.colonialcoins.org. Think about a book that you would like to read that is not currently in the library. Also, there may be a book that you have read and feel it would be of great interest to a new colonial collector. Email me with your suggestions and opinions (Library related only please!). I'll try to get them purchased and added to our library. Thanks in advance. My contact information is; Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at [REDACTED]

MEET C4's VOLUNTEERS

The next several pages continue our objective of introducing key C4 volunteers to our membership. These folks give of their time and energy to make the club a real success, and are due our thanks. Feel free to contact any of them with your ideas and thoughts.

DENNIS P. WIERZBA C4 BOURSE CHAIRMAN AND PAST PRESIDENT



I have been active in C4 since the beginning and have been a Regional VP, President for two terms and the bourse chairman for all 15 conventions. I am a life member of C4, along with my son Michael. I fondly remember the first C4 Convention that was the product of the efforts of such people as Angel Pietri, Tom Rinaldo, Ray Williams and M+G auctions. My good friend and mentor John Griffie took the risk to auction his NJ collection at the first Convention.

C4 is also noted for its publications. With the editing and review efforts of Jim Rosen, Dan Freidus and myself, we were able to take the working copy of Tony Carlotto's Vermont book and actually produce a hard copy book that became our first publication. I currently read and review any draft of a proposed book to see if it is acceptable to C4, but the editing and review is now being done by the Publications Committee.

I have been a variety collector of New Jerseys, Vermonts, Machin's Mills and Nova Eboracs. My collection is now evolving into a nice type set. I have also built a good colonial library along with related items such as maps and newspapers.

Before I started to collect colonials, I was an avid Civil War token collector and a past President of that Society. I still collect "early U.S." exnumia along with engraved colonial-period coppers from England.

Professionally, I have been involved in risk management for 25 years. I was the Chief Market Risk Officer for a large Boston bank that was recently acquired. Since I started collecting colonials, I have lived in NJ, MA, GA and ME. I have recently retired, but plan to remain active.

My wife Susan and I have 4 children, with only Michael having a numismatic interest.

JACK HOWES

VP – Region Four



It's funny how things happen. I think it was in 1999 or 2000 that I took my 11 year old son, Andy, to the Fall Dearborn Michigan State Numismatic Society (MSNS) coin show. It was (and still is) a pretty big coin show that I had started attending half a dozen years earlier. The show is always the weekend after Thanksgiving and this was the first time I had taken him. I was trying to see if he had any interest in collecting. Andy and I had been looking at various coins at the show for about an hour but he was not particularly interested in anything we saw, until a guy with long hair and a beard behind one of the tables (I think it may have been Chris Young) said to Andy there was probably a Machin's Mills coin in one of his boxes of coppers but we would have to find it and it was \$20, twice the price of the other coppers in the box. For some reason this lit a fire under Andy and he was determined to find this Machin's Mills thing. I had never heard of Machin's Mills, so I was no help and just watched. With the help of the dealer, he did eventually find it. It turned out to be a low grade Vlack 17-87C but neither we nor the dealer for that matter knew that much about the coin at the time. After coming back from the show, I started trying to find out more information for Andy about these Machin's Mills coins.

This was before Google had turned into a verb. It took quite awhile to find much. By the time I did, Andy had gotten older and discovered girls and music. Coins were pretty much forgotten, but I was hooked -- badly. Eventually I learned a lot about Machin's Mills. At one point I thought I had purchased an original set of Vlack plates on eBay, but what I got was cheap copies. This was a good early lesson in eBay. The price was something over \$100, which is still pricy for an original set of these plates. I returned it to the seller, but he absolutely refused to refund my money. I was SOOOO MAD, I eventually decided to make my own set of plates. This was actually far more difficult than I first thought and took several years to create a credible result.

This started me on an adventure that continues to this day. I found and joined C4 fairly quickly but C4 turned out to be just another starting point. I have become fairly expert in the use of Photoshop (for making plates) and am on my way to becoming proficient in digital photography (for raw material for the plates). Along the way there have been a number of side adventures and major diversions. C4 is a fun organization where I have found many characters and made many new friends.

Anyway, I was born in Michigan and have lived there for 58 years. I attended Michigan State University (MSU) as did my brothers, wife and several of her brothers and sisters. I am a graduate (several degrees) of the Engineering college at MSU. After college I landed pretty quickly at General Motors Research Laboratories and worked there most of my career. I traveled widely for GM. Most recently I setup and opened a new GM Research site in Israel. During my years at GM, if it involved scientific computing, I did it. I retired last year from GM after 30 years. I continue to do consulting in the IT field but hope to be able to devote more time for research into Colonial numismatics. This hobby has enabled me to combine many things that I really like to do -- research, photography, computer graphics, books and collecting. I have published articles in the *C4 Newsletter* and CNL with more in the pipeline and am working with another C4 member on a new book on New Jersey State coinage. I collect New Jersey coppers, colonial era British/American counterfeits and numismatic literature.

CRAIG McDONALD

VP – Region Five



I was born in Allentown, PA, in September 1958. My interest in coins began when I was about 13 or 14. My brother brought home a bunch of dateless Buffalo nickels from a “hobby group” at school. We had a blast raising the dates with whatever that stuff was you would use on them.

I learned about a monthly coin auction held by a friend of my grandfather at a firehall just outside of Allentown. My grandfather would drop me off just before the 7pm start time and would come back for me around 10pm. I bought mostly middle and late date large cents and managed to put together a half decent date set...for a 14 year old.

After losing interest in coins for a few years (males, 16-19 generally have other things on their minds), I got back into collecting in my early 20's. I decided to collect US half cents, from 1800 through 1835. I put together a pretty decent collection, but then I “hit the wall”. . . the point where I needed only six more Cohen varieties to complete my set, but being newly married and buying our first home meant that funds were pretty well tied up other places.

In early 1984 I decided to put together a type set of colonials . . . one of each of major type. My first coin was a Connecticut (which I still have) which had some numbers on the envelope: “Miller 33.39-s.1”. I had absolutely no idea what that meant. At the 1984 EAC convention, I bought a nice Constellatio Nova from Doug Bird. I saw other Connecticuts in his case with more of those strange numbers on the envelopes and so I asked what they meant. If I recall correctly, Mike Ringo was sitting at the table, and so between Mike and Doug, an impromptu “Connecticuts - 101” was held. I was hooked!

In June that same year, I sold my half cent collection to Don Valenziano at a GSNA convention in Cherry Hill, NJ. I set about buying just about every CT, NJ, VT, and Nova variety that came my way. But after several years, it too got to the point where I could no longer afford to seriously collect all four series. So, I consigned my New Jersey and Nova collections to the C4 Convention Sale over the course of two years. I now concentrate solely on the Connecticut and Vermont series, with side interests in ancient Judaeon and English hammered coins.

In May 1997, due to my job, my wife and I relocated to Frisco, Texas, about 30 miles north of downtown Dallas.

A few months ago, I was asked by our President, Ray Williams, to assume to role of Regional Vice President for C4's Region #5. Besides C4, I am also a member of EAC, ANA, and ANS. I try to attend most of the shows in the D/FW metroplex, and look forward to meeting any other collectors who may live in the area.

BUELL ISH

VP – Region Seven



Growing up in Pocatello, Idaho, I found coin collecting early. My friendship with an elderly coin shop owner played a key role in inspiring a lifetime hobby. At that stage I collected US type. I'd buy a pre-1900 coin if one I could afford came along. I still have these coins: an 1838 half dime with EF detail that was almost cut in two, a 1796 large cent that a hammer blow knocked into my price range. It is so cupped that the obverse detail remains after the reverse became nearly smooth. I loved that large cent. It was my only "17XX" coin. This shop owner and I discussed me working at "Shamrock Coins" when I was old enough, but before that came to pass, his son, who had no interest in a boy with a puny budget took over.

Next came the typical period of numismatic inactivity. I was an exchange student near Basel, Switzerland, and later spent a semester at the University of Freiburg, Germany. I went to Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, where I had the good fortune to meet my future wife, Angie. Many of you know Angie as she often comes to C4 and participates by, among other things, manning the C4 table. It is rumored that she encourages me to keep bidding past my bid limits at C4 auctions. While that may not be quite true, a more supportive spouse, numismatics wise, might not exist.

I graduated from Whitman in 1983 (major: Economics, minor: German). After a 3-month career in banking, I entered fitness equipment manufacturing. The company I worked for was sold in 1986 (incidentally the year Angie and I married), and I founded Vectra Fitness, Inc. with my former employers as partners. Since then I have worked on the design and manufacture of our acclaimed line of weight machines sold in about 25 countries (see www.vectrafitness.com). While not a degreed engineer, I discovered a knack for innovation and today have around 30 patents.

Just prior to my daughter Bessie's birth on her mother's birthday in 1993, I chanced into a coin store. I left with an AU type I Standing Liberty quarter and Bower's book on the Garrett collection. Little did I know that I would own New Jersey coppers plated in that book! First I collected quarters by type, then I bought a Fugio from Bob Everett, the next honorable dealer to significantly influence me. Among the reasons he is missed in Seattle is that he brought better colonials to our local shows. My next coin from Bob was a Maris 63-s NJ, as I started building a set of state coppers. But before I knew it there was a second, third, fourth, New Jersey copper. My timing was pretty good. I saw John Griffie's exhibit of NJ coppers at EAC in about 1994 and joined C4 as the club was forming. I was surprised when John consigned his collection, and that was the first auction in which I participated in person. That year, 1995, our son Arthur was born, and in 1999, Angie and I completed our family when we welcomed Alice to the world.

Occasionally I buy a colonial type coin, but I'm mostly focused on New Jerseys. I simply find the coins beautiful and interesting. I love the uniqueness of each die, and have 96 varieties plus things like double reverse errors and significant die states – and love studying them. I have authored a few articles for *C4N*. Angie and I enjoy watching our kids learn and grow. As a family we toured New England in 2008 and this year met the challenge of family travel in Japan.

Each year I organize at least one regional C4 meeting in Washington or Oregon. I was the clubs exhibit chairman for about a decade. In 2008 I was asked to join the publications committee and I look forward to contributing to the best club in the numismatic world!

*****ANNOUNCEMENTS*****

IMPORTANT – CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

It is time for C4's biannual election of officers. There are four national officer positions up for election – President, National Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. Any C4 member in good standing can nominate and vote for candidates to these positions. There are seven Regional Vice Presidents, as listed in the front of each C4 Newsletter. You may only nominate and vote for the candidate for your region.

Here's the process: The Nomination Committee will approach the current C4 Officers and determine their willingness to run for another term. For the officer positions, you can nominate any member in good standing (including yourself). Unless you nominate yourself, the person nominated will not know who nominated him/her – that is kept in confidence. Those nominated will be contacted by the Nomination Committee to determine their willingness to run. The person nominated can either accept the nomination to run in the election, or decline and feel honored that someone thought highly enough of them to make the nomination. You make the nomination by contacting one of the nomination committee, which consists of :

Syd Martin (C4N Editor) at sfmartin5@comcast.net or
[REDACTED]

AND/OR

Leo Shane (C4 Librarian) at Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or
[REDACTED]

Nominations must be received no later than 1 July 2010. Election Ballots will be mailed and in your hands by mid-August 2010. Ballots will be received until 15 October, when they will be counted. The newly elected officers will be installed, and assume their office at the C4 Membership Meeting during the annual C4 Convention, Saturday morning 13 November 2010.

A personal note...I have been honored and humbled to be your C4 President for the past 10 years. You guys are family. I've talked with Diane, C4 Board Members and friends in the hobby, and have decided not to run for a sixth term. I want to thank you all for the thrill of my lifetime. I can honestly say that if you really want to have fun in this hobby, be as active as you can! I've met people that, for decades, I've admired from afar. I rub elbows and break bread with friends that will be looked upon by future generations, as we now look upon Crosby, Maris, Miller, Dickeson, Ryder... Wow, what a ride this has been! But it's time for a change, new blood, new ideas, new energy and enthusiasm. Whoever gets nominated and elected to fill my vacancy, will have the support of the best people in the hobby. C4 will continue to grow, evolve and become better than ever. But I still have 11 months of fun left and hope to make the most of it!

Ray Williams

C4 Hardbound Catalogues

I have had a number of inquiries about the availability of hardbound issues of the C4 auction catalogues for the past several years. I spoke to Chris McCawley during the C4 Convention and told him that I would contact the membership to determine the demand for such catalogues, and what we can do to meet it. I'd like those that collect the hardbound C4 Catalogues to note which auctions they are missing from Auction 9 (2003) to the present, and contact me. My contact info is in the front of this issue. We do have a few earlier issues but not many.

I will compile the needs of the members, contact Chris and get things moving. Please get in touch with me as soon as possible, but definitely within a month of receiving this issue.

The C4 Catalogues have become a valuable resource in all of our libraries. Several catalogues have become very collectable as the definitive works on such series as Machin's Mill, St Patrick's, NJ Coppers, Connecticut, and others. They are packed with good information; for example, coins that might not attract attention in a major auction will sometimes have descriptions and information that aren't in standard reference books. Thank you Chris and Bob for our auctions, and thanks to Mike Hodder, Tom Rinaldo, John Kreljevich, John Agre, Dave Wnuck, and any others that helped in the cataloguing over the years.

Ray Williams, President

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), as well as joining the club, visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

(1) Jordan, Lou. "John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.

(3) Martin, Sydney. "The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

(2) Vlack, Robert, "An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.

THE COPPER COINS OF VERMONT – AVAILABLE AGAIN

As a result of a small number of unbound copies of the Carlotto book having been located, a new binding has been prepared to make the book available after having been out of print for a number of years. The new binding, prepared by the Harcourt Bindery in Boston, is in a fine brown cloth, rounded spine, with the Vermont logo stamped in copper on the front board. Each contains a letterpress bookplate cast by the Firefly Press, also in Boston, which is numbered and signed by Tony Carlotto. A single page errata is also bound in. While otherwise textually identical to the original, it is a superior binding and adds the cachet of a signed bookplate. While we have begun selling the book to the general public, we have reserved the lowest numbers for C-4 members. The price is \$150.00 plus \$6.00 shipping.

A very small number of unbound copies was also reserved for two styles of numbered and signed leather bindings and are priced at \$550.00 and \$375.00, each plus \$8.00 shipping. Orders for all books should be sent to Charles Davis, Box 547, Wenham Mass 01984



The Second British-American Token Congress

Following the great success of the First British-American token Congress held in Seattle, we are happy to announce that the **Second British-American token Congress** will be held in Charlottesville, Virginia in May 13-15 of 2010.

This time the host city is Charlottesville, located at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Charlottesville has a lot to offer drawing millions of visitors to Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, Ashlawn-Highlands, home of James Monroe, and Montpelier, home of James Madison. The venue for the Congress will be at the **Omni Hotel in Charlottesville, Virginia**. Similar to the previous Congress, we will start with an opening and a dinner reception on Thursday May 13th. Friday and Saturday will be days for token talks, including a dinner reception and bourse night. The last day will be Sunday, planning to end around lunch time - leaving enough time for people who might want to go for a Monticello tour.

Here are the details needed to sign up: Dates: May 13-15, 2010. Location: The Omni Hotel in Charlottesville, Virginia. Cost: The Congress and all talks, reception dinner, meals and bourse is \$395 for the event. For further information and costs, please contact the Congress organizers:

Alberto Washington at albertowashington@hotmail.com

Gary Groll at ggroll@aol.com

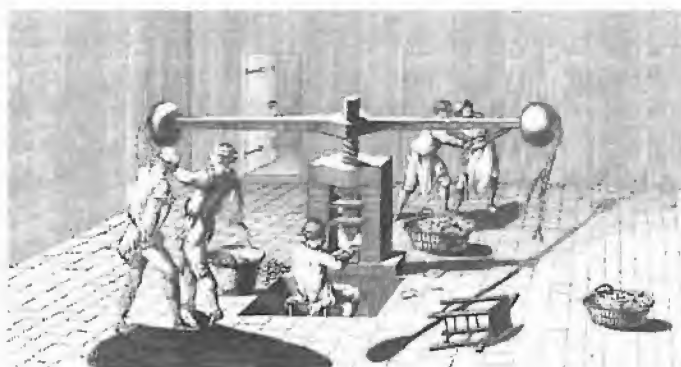
The Omni Hotel at 1-888-444-OMNI



The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
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Hear ye! Hear ye!

The subscription price of *CNL* has been rolled back.

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C4 Membership Dues – 2010

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the C4 Newsletter envelope. You may pay your dues for next year at the C4 convention in Boston, or mail a check (made out to "C4") to...

Charlie Rohrer
C4 Treasurer



Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes my job easier and is much appreciated!

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Thank You to those who have checked their old auction catalogues and donated them to the library. There is still room for more. Take a look at what you have laying around and check it against the list shown on the club website. Any catalogues that are not already in the library will be greatly appreciated. Drop me an email and we'll add them to the library for all members to borrow. Remember, all catalogues that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section added to the library archive. Catalogues with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety.

The list of auction catalogues in the library is now about 500. One section on the website list contains the catalogues held intact. The other section contains the catalogues with only the Colonial content retained. Please look through both sections and see what you have to donate. I can also email you the list if you contact me. Please contact me if you would like to meet at a show to avoid having to mail them. Thanks

Below are new items donated to the club since the last *C4 Newsletter*. They are now available for loan by all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogues:

Coin Galleries. *Ancient and Modern Coins of the World and the United States Medals Tokens and Orders and Decorations*, (Includes the Mike Ringo set of Counterfeit Two Reales), 18 July 2007, New York, NY – Donated by Craig McDonald.

Stacks. *The Dr. Tory Prestera Collection and Other Important Properties*, 20-21 June 2007, Rosemont, IL – Donated by Craig McDonald.

Goldstein, Erik & Joseph R. Lasser. "Dutch Treat – New York before the British," *The Numismatist* – Vol 122 Number 10 October 2009, American Numismatic Association, Colorado Springs, CO – Donated by Erik Goldstein.

Convention Booklet for the 15th Annual C4 Convention, 19 - 22 November 2009, Boston, Includes; schedule of events, bourse floor plan, president's message and exhibit list – Donated by Ray Williams.

Hancock, Virgil & Laurence Spanbauer. *Standard Catalogue of United States Altered and Counterfeit Coins*, (Colonial section included), Durst Numismatic Publications, New York, NY, 1979 – Donated by Charles Smith.

Stacks. *The Richard Picker Collection of Colonial & Early American Coins*, 24 October 1984, New York, NY - Donated by Charles Smith.

Early American Numismatics, *Autographs Coins Currency Maps Americana*, 16 September 1995, La Jolla, CA – Donated by Charles Smith.

The San Diego Coin Show, *Coins Currency Collectibles Americana*, 22 January 1988, San Diego, CA – Donated by Charles Smith.

The San Diego Coin Show, *The ANA Midwinter Auction – Sessions II & III*, 3 March 1990, San Diego, CA – Donated by Charles Smith.

Scott, Kenneth, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Rhode Island*, The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI, 1960 – Purchased by C4.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogues, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my e-mail is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at [REDACTED]

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your regional VP or the President of the Club, Ray Williams. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

John Anschutz, IL
Len Augsburg, IL
Ernest Botte, MA
Jerry Bunt, IL
Wade Cole, FL
John Dannreuther, TN
Jason Dirnbauer, PA
Nigel Greig, NY
Peter Griffin, VT
Greg Hannigan, FL
Doug Tabor, CO

Jeff Johnson, CA
Clifford Mishler, WI
Jeff Rock, CA
Wayne Schroll, WA
Greg Shane, NY
George Shope, AR
David Stonecypher, AL
William Swoger, MI
Dean Thomas, PA
Dennis Tucker, GA

CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$60	\$120	\$180	\$240	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



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~ gary@grollcoins.com ~ www.grollcoins.com



Thanks to an ANS grant I am working on a study of circulating coins and currencies of the French and Indian Wars period (1689-1763). I would be very grateful for information on any American and Canadian metal detector finds dating to this period as well as any coins in collections that have find provenances attached to them. Contact: Oliver D. Hoover, [REDACTED].

Email: oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca



Wanted: Early American communion tokens (for purchase or trade).
Bob Merchant, [REDACTED]

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I have for sale a small number of carefully selected colonial type coins, a fairly large number of Sheldon and Newcomb variety large cents, and an interesting array of numismatic literature. These coins, reference books, and auction catalogues came mostly from our C4/EAC dealer friends, national auctions, and a few cherry-picks. Check it out at www.johndirnbauercoins.com.

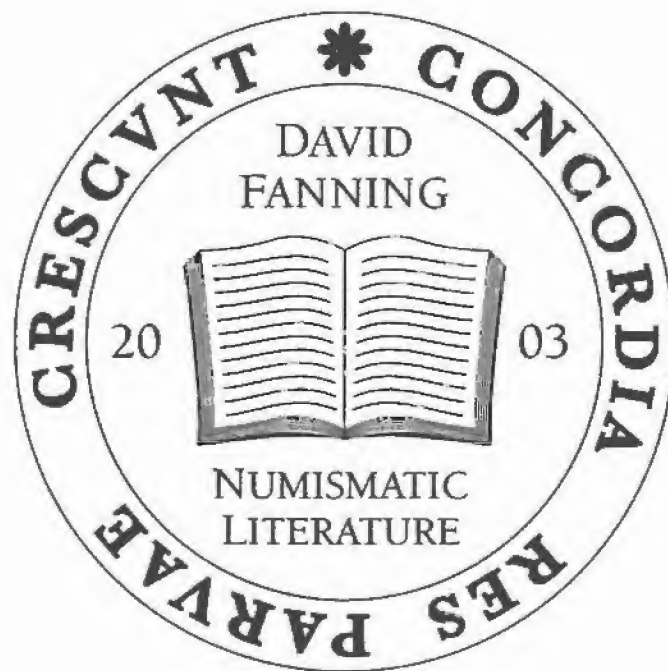
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John Dirnbauer:

Email: john@johndirnbauecoins.com.

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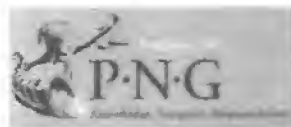
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Consignment Deadline - March 11, 2010

2010 June Memphis Signature Currency Auction
Memphis, TN • June 17-20, 2010
Consignment Deadline - April 30, 2010

2010 September Signature ANA Currency Auction
Boston, MA • August 8-15, 2010
Consignment Deadline - June 18, 2010

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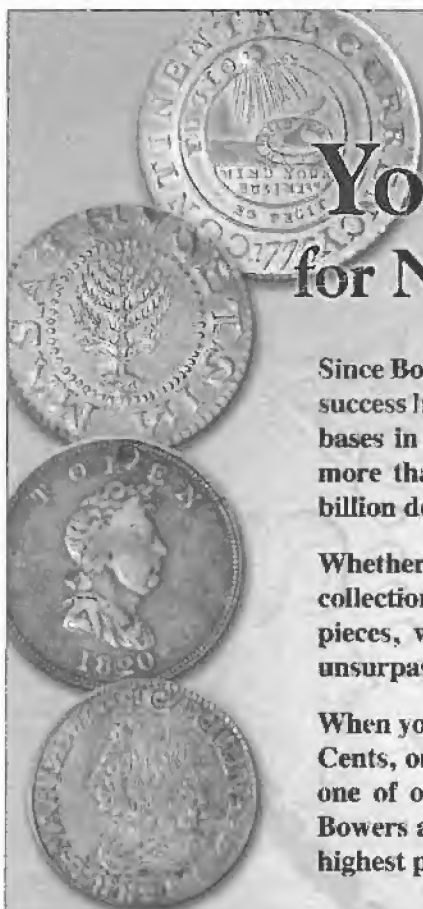
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